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Italy Ministers Hold Emergency Economic Talks

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, June 7 (NYT).—Premier Mariano Rumor and his key ministers met today to discuss measures to stave off national bankruptcy.

There was talk at stock exchanges and banks in Rome, Milan and Turin that the government may devalue the lira by at least 10 percent, soon—maybe tomorrow—as a means of overcoming the country's rapidly worsening financial and foreign trade position.

At the same time, newspapers and politicians speculated that the government, the nation's 36th since the fall of Fascism, may collapse under the mounting economic and social pressures.

Devaluation rumors have increased recently. Early this week, officials denied that the lira was about to be formally devalued, but this was dismissed as a routine public statement.

Austerity Package
The government is known to be considering an austerity package, including increased taxes, to raise new revenue and curb consumption. The price of gasoline is expected to rise soon from \$1.50 for a gallon of premium grade to \$1.70.

Budget Minister Antonio Giamatti, a Socialist, told his party's leadership last night that Italy's financial plight was "dramatic." Other top officials are using similar language to warn the nation it is nearly bankrupt.

Italian Trade Minister Matteo Matteotti said today that current restrictions on imports are not having the desired effect and suggested that the measure be tightened.

Mr. Matteotti said that despite the controls, which have angered Italy's trading partners in the Common Market, imports of consumer goods and meat have maintained previous levels or even increased.

He said talks should now be held with the EEC concerning more stringent controls. Story Page 11.

Italy's foreign payments deficit is running at more than \$1 billion a month. The figure, indicating the difference between money flowing out to pay for goods and services bought abroad and the earnings from what Italy sells to other nations, is unprecedented for this country.

Furthermore, Italy has the largest foreign debt among all major industrial nations.

Guido Carli, head of the Bank of Italy, disclosed that Italy has borrowed \$10.5 billion abroad during the last two years and that it now has to pay \$700 million a year in interest alone. He made it plain that Italy's credit is all but exhausted.

Gold Holdings
Mr. Carli pointed out that the central bank is holding more than 2,500 tons of gold. Its value at the official rate, nearly \$3.5 billion, would jump to more than \$16 billion at present gold prices on the free market, a reserve that might tide Italy over its present difficulties.

Italy has suggested to other Western nations and to the International Monetary Fund that it be authorized to revalue a part of its gold holdings. The problem will be discussed when central bank chiefs meet in Washington next week.

The European Economic Community also is considering how it might help. However, West German and other Common Market officials are known to be highly critical of Italian economic and social policies, which, they assert, have contributed to the present emergency.

Mr. Carli, in a recent review of the economic situation, said the country was to a great extent, but by no means exclusively, caused by the enormously increased cost of crude oil. The bank governor's statement also criticized government inefficiency, public spending and organized labor.

The government has for more

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Although President Nixon has given Mr. Colby, who took office in July, 1973, more power and responsibility than most of his predecessors, the director has markedly less access to the White House.

While he may not face as much rivalry from military intelligence as some critics feared, Mr. Colby's agency is being challenged by the State Department's Intelligence and Research Bureau, newly revitalized at Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's behest.

These changes, which by the nature of the profession have taken place quietly, became known through interviews in the intelligence community.

The rules of the game require that there be no attribution of information acquired from high intelligence officials. When Mr. Colby sees newsmen—he has done

Panovs Reportedly Granted Exit Visas

MOSCOW, June 7 (UPI).—Ballet dancer Valery Panov and his ballerina wife, Galina, have both been granted exit visas to emigrate to Israel, Soviet sources said today.

Neither Mr. Panov, the leading dancer of Leningrad's Kirov Ballet until he applied to emigrate more than two years ago, nor his 24-year-old wife could be reached immediately for comment. He is recovering in Minsk hospital from food poisoning. She is in Leningrad, but their telephone has been cut off for months. Mr. Panov is a Jew but his wife is not.

The action followed a personal appeal yesterday by British Prime Minister Harold Wilson to Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin to allow the Panovs to emigrate before the Bolshoi Ballet begins a tour in Britain next week.

Boycott Threat
Many of Britain's theatrical figures, including Lord Olivier, Dame Peggy Ashcroft and Sir Frederick Ashton, said today they would boycott the 45-week Bolshoi tour to protest the treatment of the Panovs.

London's Actors' Equity has also demanded that the Bolshoi be banned from performing unless the couple was allowed to leave.

In the last few years numerous Jewish groups and organizations in the entertainment industry in the West have held demonstrations and sent petitions to Soviet authorities on behalf of the Panovs.

Many political leaders, intellectuals and other well-known persons have written letters to the Kremlin leadership as well, but these have been rejected.

The Soviet sources denied that



Valery and Galina Panov in Leningrad this year.

the decision was a result of Western pressure and said that the visas had been ready and waiting in the Leningrad visa office for several days. They said they only needed to be picked up and the Panovs could leave whenever they wished.

Mr. Panov, 35, was dropped from the Kirov when he applied

to emigrate in March, 1973. Last December, the authorities gave him a visa to go but refused to give one to his wife. They said that her mother refused to sign the necessary papers. He refused to go without his wife, a ballerina who was demoted to the Kirov's corps de ballet when he applied to leave. She

quit in protest and is now expediting their first child.

The sources declined to comment today on the mother's objections, but indicated that she had been overruled by the authorities.

Throughout their 27-month struggle the Panovs continued to exercise at an improvised ballet bar in their cramped Leningrad apartment. He was not allowed to work, was jailed twice for allegedly spitting at policemen and was threatened with being declared a parasite of the state.

Last month, he was stripped of his title of Honored Artist of the U.S.S.R.

Teacher Asks Asylum
TOKYO, June 7 (AP).—Prof. Boris Redkin, a 26-year-old Russian, has asked for asylum in the United States, the U.S. Embassy here said today. He had been reported missing Tuesday in Osaka.

The embassy said Prof. Redkin's request has been forwarded to Washington, where it is under consideration. No further details were available.

The professor, a Leningrad University graduate, has been teaching Russian at the Osaka University of Foreign Studies since May, 1972, under a Japanese-Soviet cultural exchange program. His assignment was to expire in August.

The police said his wife, Anna, 24, is in the custody of the Soviet consular authorities.

The newspaper Asahi, quoting the police, said Mrs. Redkin was opposed to following her husband to the United States. The Soviet Embassy in Tokyo declined comment.

Split Shows In Military In Portugal
LISBON, June 7 (NYT).—A week of political barnstorming around the country by provisional President Antonio de Spínola has strengthened the impression that the military structure underpinning the regime is undergoing some considerable strains.

Gen. Spínola, other senior officers and some of the younger officers who took part in the coup share a concern that Portugal's new freedom is getting out of hand and that Communists and other extreme leftist groups are making too much headway.

On the other hand, a number of leading members of the Military Movement, the name given to the group of 300 or so young officers who carried out the coup, are worried that Gen. Spínola, a man of conservative views, is building up his own power and that of the regular military hierarchy in such a way as to put an end to their own influence.

There are reports that Movement officers have held one or more large meetings in the last few days to discuss the situation. Two officers who are in touch with Movement leaders confirmed this today.

Too Presidential?
One of the officers described the subject of discussion as "the concern that Spínola is behaving like a president instead of like a provisional president."

During the first weeks after the coup, despite intense activity, Gen. Spínola remained out of the public eye. But in the last week he has visited four cities, conferring with the local military commanders and addressing enormous crowds.

Yesterday, for example, in the city of Evora, he repeated the theme of other speeches: that the army would not permit the freedom won in the April 25 coup to be exploited by extremists or by ambitious political groups.

"We respect all political groups, we respect all true politicians as a source of opinions of discussion, but not as a source of pressure upon our people," he said. "We overthrow a dictatorship, we will not consent to the imposition of new dictatorships."

Although Gen. Spínola named two Communist party leaders to the cabinet and although the party has played a major part in helping the government damp down labor agitation, the general is reportedly concerned by the organizing energy shown by the party and by extreme leftists.

Speech to Council
Perhaps his most significant speech, and the one that has most worried the young officers, was delivered Saturday when he swore in the Council of State. The council, which has quasi-legislative functions in the provisional government, includes seven officers representing the Military Movement.

The Movement regards itself as the guardian of the coup. Its members say that it must remain

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Kleindienst Gets Jail Term, Fine; Both Suspended

By Anthony Ripley

WASHINGTON, June 7 (NYT).—Former Attorney General Richard Kleindienst, weeping openly, today received a suspended sentence of a month in prison and a \$100 fine for misleading a Senate committee that was investigating the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. case.

Chief U.S. District Judge George Hart Jr. ordered the suspended sentence and placed Kleindienst on one month's unsupervised probation. He said that Kleindienst was a man of "highest integrity," but one who has "a heart that is too loyal."

Kleindienst, 50, turned from the judge's bench, eyes wet, and left the courtroom immediately.

He later told reporters gathered outside the courthouse that he had never lied to the Senate Judiciary Committee and that the ITT matter had been properly handled by the Justice Department.

'In My Heart'
"As I stand here today, I never felt in my heart that I perjured myself," Kleindienst said.

He pleaded guilty on May 16 to a misdemeanor charge of refusing to answer questions put to him by members of the Senate Judiciary Committee in March and April, 1972.

Kleindienst did, in fact, answer the questions involved in his indictment. However, subsequent events indicated he had failed to tell the truth.

The logic of the charge drawn by special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski was that, because Kleindienst had failed to answer "accurately," he had not answered the questions.

Mr. Jaworski's move, which he discussed with former special prosecutor Archibald Cox, has brought him considerable criticism and ignited a major internal explosion on the special prosecutor's staff. Three lawyers working on the ITT investigation quit.

Judge Hart said Kleindienst would have brought "great credit" on himself had he answered questions accurately but that such action might have brought "discredit on another individual."

Speaking to reporters later, Kleindienst said he was "very humbled and very flattered" at Judge Hart's remarks.

He said he had done his duty as he saw it "and here I am today."

Pressed on why he had not told the senators the truth about the telephone call from President Nixon ordering him to drop the appeal of the ITT anti-trust case, he stated:

"The direct question was never put to me."

A Response
On March 8, 1972, in response to a question from a Senate Judiciary Committee member, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., Kleindienst stated:

"In the discharge of my responsibilities as the acting attorney general in these [ITT] cases, I was not interfered with by anybody at the White House. I was not pressured. I was not directed."

Kleindienst acknowledged when he entered the guilty plea that "I was less than candid" with the committee "because I viewed the President's order as ill-conceived, quickly retracted, in my opinion privileged and, in any event, not the focus of the committee's inquiry."

But, he said, "I was wrong... and I sincerely regret it."

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As today's session began, Mr. Ehrlichman's attorneys told the judge that the White House had refused to turn over all of the subpoenaed files and notes.

Judge Gesell then demanded to know whether Mr. St. Clair would produce the material as ordered. "I do not produce, the President does," the attorney shot back. "I have no authority to go beyond what the President directs."

"So you are saying he will not comply with the court's order?" Judge Gesell asked.

"Since you ask a direct question, I will give you a direct answer. I think that's a fair

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Kissinger Wins Some Ground In Senate Over Soviet Trade

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, June 7 (WP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger today won strong support in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for giving tariff and trade concessions to the Soviet Union despite its restrictive emigration policies.

During a hearing on the foreign aid bill, Sen. George Aiken, R-Vt., and Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., voiced support for the administration's request to extend most-favored-nation tariff treatment to the Soviet Union, a measure not in the aid bill but one that has become highly controversial.

A large majority of the Senate, led by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., has sponsored a trade bill amendment to withhold the status unless the Soviet Union stops restricting emigration and harassing those applying to leave.

Mr. Kissinger said that the rate of emigration had jumped from 400 during 1969 to 35,000 in 1973. But he said this rate has been cut by 25 percent.

"It is my belief," Mr. Kissinger said, "that those concerned with Soviet emigration should now be working on a reformulation of the trade bill amendment. The goal, he said, should be to get some assurances that would lead to a relaxation of Soviet restrictions."

Burmese Strike Ends After Regime Acts
RANGOON, Burma, June 7 (Reuters).—Workers today called off strikes protesting soaring food prices and lack of job security after the government banned all meetings and closed Burma's schools indefinitely.

The state-run radio broadcast an official announcement last night saying that the month-long ban was imposed because of strikes, demonstrations and inflammatory speeches in the Rangoon area during the last few days, which it said endangered the capital's security.

Just as Mr. Kissinger started to deliver his prepared remarks, several young demonstrators stood up and protested the U.S. role in Vietnam. Each was led out as he spoke. None offered any resistance.

On this, as on a number of other issues such as aid to Greece and the situation in Korea and on questions raised on strategy, Mr. Kissinger had to defer answers. Customarily, he is fully briefed on all questions, but because of his long absence in the Middle East, he has apparently not had time.

Meanwhile South Vietnamese pilots dropped tons of bombs on North Vietnamese positions 25 miles north of Saigon today as hard fighting for control of the Ben Cat area continued for the 22nd day.

Military sources said A-1 Sky-

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Impelled by apparent failures of Israeli tactical intelligence during the October war, American officials have decided to place greater emphasis on relaying information on the deployment of opponent forces to field command.

These changes, which by the nature of the profession have taken place quietly, became known through interviews in the intelligence community.

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Antonio de Spínola

Saigon Lifts Restrictions On Truce Unit

SAIGON, June 7 (AP).—The South Vietnamese government announced today that it was restoring diplomatic privileges and telephone lines to the Viet Cong delegation in Saigon in hopes of getting the stalled cease-fire talks going again. They also hope that the search for bodies of more than 1,000 Americans missing in the Vietnam war can also be resumed.

Charging the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong with intensified cease-fire violations, the Saigon government in mid-April cut off the Viet Cong delegations weekly flights to its headquarters at Loc Ninh. Its news conference in Saigon and the telephone links to its Saigon headquarters.

Viet Cong Walkout
On May 10, the Viet Cong retaliated by walking out of the Two-Party Joint Military Commission. On May 30, the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese walked out of the Four-Party Joint Military Team, forcing suspension of the search for the missing Americans.

Brig. Gen. Phan Hoa Hiep, chief of the South Vietnamese delegation to the joint commission, said he was lifting the restrictions to "test and challenge the Communists' goodwill to talk peace seriously and to break the deadlock."

He denied that his action was related to the drive in the U.S. Congress to reduce the amounts of military and economic aid for South Vietnam requested by the Nixon administration.

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William Colby

Colby Is Transforming CIA, Subduing Its Covert Operations

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, June 7 (NYT).—Braised by the politics of the Vietnam conflict and the Watergate affair, its influence in the White House broken by de facto, the Central Intelligence Agency is undergoing a major transformation.

The covert operations that once involved mercenary armies in Laos and Latin America and puppet undesired governments in Iran and Guatemala are now largely subdued.

The weightiest body in the bureaucracy, the Board of National Estimates, a kind of federal court of intelligence, has been abolished.

Under its director, William Colby, some of the agency's functions and priorities have been shifted, with differing results.

Although President Nixon has given Mr. Colby, who took office in July, 1973, more power and responsibility than most of his predecessors, the director has markedly less access to the White House.

While he may not face as much rivalry from military intelligence as some critics feared, Mr. Colby's agency is being challenged by the State Department's Intelligence and Research Bureau, newly revitalized at Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's behest.

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Home Office Announces

IRA's Price Sisters Abandon Hunger Strike in British Jail

LONDON, June 7 (Reuters).—The two Price sisters, confessed Irish Republican guerrillas who have been on a hunger strike since November, have ended their fast, the Home Office said tonight.

The girls, Dolours, 23, and Marion, 20, had refused to eat since they were jailed for life for

their part in car bombings which injured 230 persons in London last year.

They recently refused the minimum cooperation necessary for food and, earlier today, were officially reported to be "weaker and generally in a rather bad condition."

The Irish Republican Army had threatened dire consequences if the girls died of starvation.

A one-paragraph statement from the Home Office said the sisters had decided to end their fast "after further consideration of the statement issued by the home secretary on Saturday, June 1, and discussions with their family."

In last weekend's statement, Home Secretary Roy Jenkins said he would not be forced into a decision to transfer the girls to a Northern Ireland prison, as they were demanding by threats or intimidation "however harrowing the consequences."

But he made it clear that he would, if the threats were removed, consider sending them to Northern Ireland at some future date to serve the rest of their sentences.

IRA Man Seized

BELFAST, June 7 (UPI).—British soldiers arrested a senior officer of the Provisional Irish Republican Army late yesterday and took important documents from him, security sources said today.

Tommy Reilly, an explosives expert, was the seventh Provisional leader to be detained in the last two months.

The sources said he surrendered without a fight when troops raided a bar where he was drinking near Falls Road, a Catholic section of Belfast.

Police and army spokesmen confirmed the arrest but refused to give details about Mr. Reilly, who, the sources said, "was an officer of the Belfast Brigade of the Provisionals."

The sources said troops found documents on Mr. Reilly pinpointing the location of IRA arm dumps in Belfast and mapping future IRA plans.

A week ago, Thomas Magee, identified as the quartermaster who supplied arms and ammunition to the Belfast Provisionals, was arrested here in circumstances similar to those of Mr. Reilly's detention. The security sources said both men may have been given away by an informer.

The Provisionals said last month that they were combining their ranks for a spy after an army raid May 10 in which soldiers found what they said was the Belfast Brigade's headquarters.

Army units patrolled streets throughout the city in unusually large numbers today following a night of bombings. There were two explosions in Belfast and one in Kircubbin, 20 miles to the south.

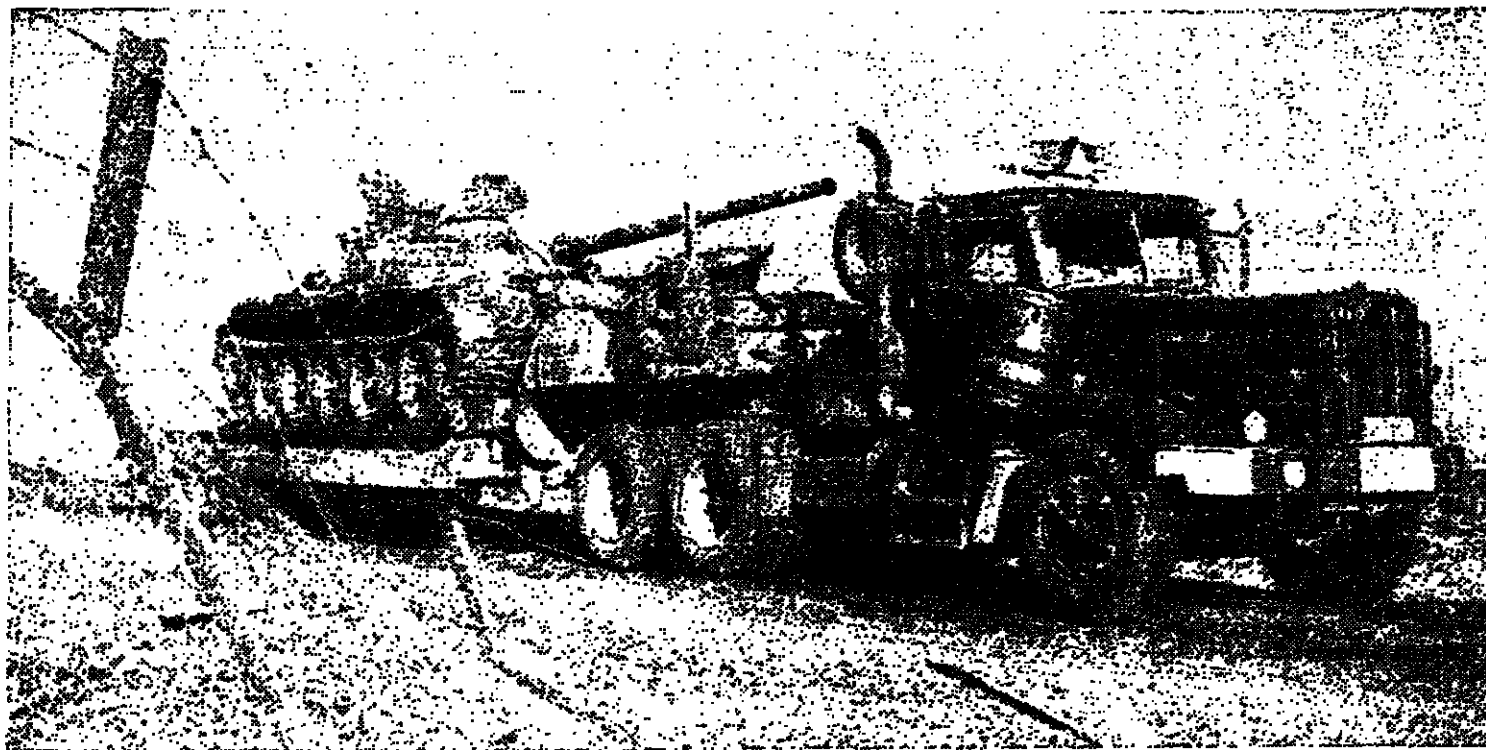
The only injury in the blasts was a gunshot wound in the leg suffered by a man who stumbled across three men planting one of the Belfast bombs, police said.

Irish Kidnapping

DUBLIN, June 7 (UPI).—Senior police officials said today that they know the identity of the kidnappers of the earl and countesses of Donoughmore and indicated that they are desperate men capable of killing the elderly Protestant couple.

"We are satisfied that we have put together specific descriptions of the men," Chief Superintendent Patrick Carey said. "We now know who we are looking for."

Another police source said they knew the names of the three men who pistol-whipped servants during a raid in search of weapons at the Donoughmore's estate home near Clonsilla Tuesday night and seized the 71-year-old earl and the 67-year-old countess when they returned home.



CLEANING UP AND OUT—An Israeli truck loaded with a damaged Soviet-made Syrian T-54 tank rolls past the chain link fence marking the 1967 cease-fire line in the

Golan Heights. An Israeli Army spokesman said that Israeli units were continuing to move out of the salient captured by them during the early days of the October war.

Both Sides Cite Abuses

Syrian, Israeli POW's Charge Maltreatment

From Wire Dispatches
PARIS, June 7.—Syrian and Israeli prisoners of war, repatriated yesterday under the troops separation accord, exchanged charges today of maltreatment during their imprisonment.

Israeli prisoners said they were beaten with rubber hoses, underfed and kept for days at a time with sacks over their heads. Syrian prisoners said Israeli officials had treated them badly and neglected to give them proper medical treatment.

"Though we treated Israeli POWs with every possible care, the Israelis inflicted psychological torture on captured Syrian wounded, through wrong or insufficient medical treatment," said Col. Iskander Nabrawi, the doctor in charge of Katana Military Hospital, 20 miles south of Damascus.

Dr. Yazagi was addressing a group of foreign and Syrian newsmen who visited the hospital on a government trip to interview some of the Syrian POWs who returned yesterday and entered hospitals for treatment and further examination.

"One hundred and twenty out of the total of 300 POWs repatriated yesterday will need further treatment and operations to correct the negligence of Israeli doctors."

"Twenty of them should have been returned during the first exchange of wounded POWs last week as they are still hospital cases," Dr. Yazagi added.

The Syrian ex-POWs said they were handcuffed, blindfolded, beaten and kicked during their first days of captivity. They also charged they were placed in small cells for up to three weeks during periods of intense interrogation.

In Tel Aviv Lt. Amos Levinberg said: "I was kept in a cell alone for four months. The Syrians questioned me nearly every day, sometimes three times a day. Each time they hit me with a rubber pipe. And every time I left the cell they put the sack over my head."

Held for 8 Months
Most Israeli ex-prisoners who were interviewed separately at their homes told a similar story of mistreatment at the beginning of their eight-month internment in a Damascus jail, then an improvement of conditions when the interrogations ended.

"I wouldn't say that we were tortured," Gordon Annahat told a newsmen shortly after returning to his home in Haifa. "I was able to stand up to the physical punishment," the Israeli airman said. "Maybe they tortured other prisoners, I don't know."

Israel also claimed at least 42 Israeli soldiers killed after their capture. Syria said its soldiers were tortured in Israeli prisons, but Israel denied the claims and said the Arab prisoners were treated better than captured by international law.

David Verman an Israeli who was captured after holding out in a bunker for a week on Mount Hermon, said the POWs were given only a half loaf of bread and some potatoes each day during their first weeks of imprisonment. The Israeli said the Syrians kept his hands tied and his head covered for 10 straight days.

Airman Annahat also said the prisoners were given nearly daily beatings by Syrian military and civilian officials usually concerning the rights of the Palestinians to return to their land.

"But it was not beatings," he said. "We were only beaten, but not the Red Cross. It started beating us in the first week, and we were asked to sign a statement."

Several weeks after their capture the prisoners said they were moved into larger cells sleeping about 20 and were given beds for the first time.

The prison guard treated them

"correctly," said Lt. Levinberg, and the captives were allowed to celebrate the Jewish Passover and hold a party on Israel's independence day.

12 Lebanese Released
BEIRUT, June 7 (UPI).—A dozen Lebanese civilians, held by the Israelis since April, arrived

Colby Is Transforming CIA, Subduing Covert Operations

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manders in West Germany and South Korea.

But the most striking changes in the agency have come at the top, having been initiated by Mr. Colby himself.

He replaced the 10-man Board of National Estimates and its staff of 50 last October with a system manned by what he calls national intelligence officers.

The board formerly produced long-range estimates of the intentions and capabilities of antagonists.

The 11 new national intelligence officers are expected to range through the entire government and beyond to put together their evaluations.

The group is preparing more short-term assessments and fewer long-range estimates. This is partly in response to the demands of their chief consumer, Mr. Kissinger.

Explaining why he believed the change was necessary, even though regrettable, an official explained:

"The board couldn't have gone on. It was in a helluva rut. It thought in big strategic terms and didn't get into grubby options. It was often too general and philosophical. Also, its profound skepticism on Vietnam didn't help the board in this town."

Dissenting Views
The new estimates carry dissenting views from within the intelligence community as an integral part of their texts. In the old system, dissents were registered as footnotes.

Mr. Kissinger was described by an agency official as wanting "papers dealing with real, live problems this week or next week."

The official said there was a lack of elegance and orderliness in the hastily written estimates of today, and a lack of "the rigorous review that 10 or 12 sophisticated and judicious minds could put together. But he maintained that Mr. Colby's

system had shown gains in flexibility and responsiveness.

A concern voiced by Mr. Colby's critics is that military intelligence, which makes up more than four-fifths of the intelligence community, may simply overpower the agency and its civilian views.

The preponderance of the military, even after Congress slashed 9,000 posts from the Defense Intelligence Agency last year, does not worry Mr. Colby.

He hired Maj. Gen. Daniel Graham, a defense intelligence specialist, as his liaison man within the intelligence community. In addition to Gen. Graham, Mr. Colby has appointed an admiral as his national intelligence officer on conventional forces.

Mr. Colby is satisfied with his system because he feels it has ruled out institutional differences with the military and made remaining differences a matter of factual appraisal rather than opinions.

In the year since he has taken charge, he has let it be known that he wants the agency to concentrate on new priorities such as international trade, cultural relations and the monitoring of international agreements to reduce arms and armies.

To this end the agency continues to maintain agents in American companies engaged in foreign trade and in journalism, with perhaps 500 of 6,000 agents using the cover of businessman or reporter.

Mr. Colby, who spent most of his career with the agency in covert operations, is intent on keeping that capability, even if it is being applied only sparingly.

But there are lunchtime debates among the agency's senior officials about the value of maintaining the planes, the weapons and the trainers that were associated with the secret armies.

"It doesn't seem to go with Nixon's idea of constructing world peace," an official said.

To this end the agency continues to maintain agents in American companies engaged in foreign trade and in journalism, with perhaps 500 of 6,000 agents using the cover of businessman or reporter.

Israel Starts Evacuation of Golan Areas

TEL AVIV, June 7 (UPI).—Israel today began a 19-day evacuation by stages of Syrian territory occupied since the October war. Military sources said that UN forces have begun demarcation of the buffer zone on the Golan Heights.

The official armed forces radio, in a report from the now quiet battlefield, said the first transfer of land to UN troops would occur late tomorrow. The area lies in the southeastern sector of the forward enclave captured in October, the radio said, and extends in an arc from Deir al-Maher northward to Tel Shams.

The army sources said Syrian civil authorities and villagers would move back into the evacuated area two hours after the UN took formal possession. The entire disengagement process is due to be completed by June 26, according to the terms of the Israel-Syria agreement signed in Geneva last week.

At Kuneitra, the rubble-strewn Syrian town that will lie within the buffer zone, a Canadian logistics unit installed itself in a camp due to house the headquarters of the 1,250-man UN force. The force also includes Austrian, Peruvian and Polish contingents.

Along the line separating the forces, UN surveyors went over the perimeter already marked by whitewashed Israeli oil barrels and checked them against the disengagement map, the radio said.

Elsewhere, on the heights, the military sources said Israeli demolition units continued to blow up installations before the Syrians returned and army transport carriers carted away more equipment.

The agreement to end the two-day strike by the cleaners was reached after Labor Minister Avraham Ginzburg met union representatives.

The labor minister also held pay talks with cabdrivers and dockworkers' representatives, the spokesman said.

Editor Arrested
LISBON, June 7 (AP).—Jose Luis Saldanha Sanches, the editor of a new Maoist newspaper, has been arrested and is in military custody, the government said today.

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Before Discussing Truce

Soares Says Frelimo Seeks Independence Talks Priorit

LISBON, June 7 (UPI).—Portuguese Foreign Minister Mario Soares returned home today from talks in Zambia with Mozambique guerrilla leaders and said that they were insisting that negotiations leading to guarantees of independence for the African territory must precede any agreement on a cease-fire.

Mr. Soares arrived at Lisbon airport from the Lusaka, Zambia, peace talks with leaders of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) and left immediately to report to President Antonio de Spínola and members of the government.

Mr. Soares's statement clarified the ambiguous declaration issued in Lusaka last night, which said merely that a cease-fire was conditional on a "global political agreement."

Mr. Soares said that he had wanted to discuss a cease-fire with Frelimo leader Samora Machel immediately because the government's main concern is the war. Frelimo's position is that a cease-fire is only one aspect of the problem; they want an overall agreement based on the major political principles (of independence) before negotiating a cease-fire.

Asked to comment on reports that guerrilla attacks in Mozambique continued while the talks were in progress, Mr. Soares said: "As far as I am concerned it is immoral, and personally I am not inclined to allow the situation to go on much longer."

London Talks
Mr. Soares said he would leave for London tomorrow to resume cease-fire negotiations with leaders of the Portuguese Guinea liberation movement. The talks were adjourned on May 31.

The Mozambique talks are scheduled to resume during the first half of next month.

In Lourenço Marques, Mozambique, a military spokesman said Portuguese troops killed 12 guerrillas in clashes between May 10 and May 25 and uncovered several arms caches. Nine Portuguese soldiers died in fighting during the same period, he said.

Meanwhile, a strike was settled by labor unrest continued in metropolitan Portugal.

About 6,000 office cleaners ended a walkout and accepted a minimum monthly wage of 3,500 escudos (about \$140), a 100 percent increase, a Labor Ministry spokesman said.

Two-Day Strike
The agreement to end the two-day strike by the cleaners was reached after Labor Minister Avraham Ginzburg met union representatives.

The labor minister also held pay talks with cabdrivers and dockworkers' representatives, the spokesman said.

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The announcement gave details beyond saying Mr. San was under investigation. Newspaper, Popular Struggle, which appeared in Lisbon for first time last week, is an organ of the Portuguese Revolutionary Proletariat Movement.

Rebel Is Optimistic
LUSAKA, June 7 (Reuters).—Mr. Machel, the Mozambique militant leader, said today he looked forward to "more fruitful" discussions with Portuguese officials next month on ending the guerrilla war in the territory.

Mr. Machel said the two meetings with Mr. Soares created a climate of mutual confidence.

Split Shows In Military In Portugal

(Continued from Page 1)
an organized force to make that the democratic side of program is adhered to by provisional government and a such time as a new constitution is drawn up and a government elected.

Gen. Spínola, however, the Movement for its was, longer needed.

"It is impossible to exaggerate the debt of gratitude the country owes to those who worked the Movement of April 25," said. He then added: "And when its task is ended, let us express the appreciation of all to those who as beyond pressures or conform in the higher interest of the country."

It is not clear that the Movement officers would take as to oppose Gen. Spínola at stage, it also is not clear that general would try to break the Movement.

African Policy
Perhaps the most perceptible division within the regime is African policy. A number of leaders of the Movement believe that Portugal has little chance to agree to independence the three territories of Guinea-Bissau, Angola and Cape Verde. The object of the Movement is to get the best terms for the white settlers, to maintain economic and racial ties.

Gen. Spínola and some of senior officers, on the other hand, want a referendum to hold in each of the territories. They believe that, while in the meantime the role would be to go for independence, in Guinea—most important in Angolan form of limited autonomy might win out.

Gen. Spínola's announced to Angola and Mozambique seen here as the first step in a referendum campaign. For reason, it has reportedly won some of the Movement leaders.

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As Much as \$400,000 Involved

Nixon Reportedly Established Legal Fund for Two Ex-Aides

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, June 7 (WP).—President Nixon last year told the House Chief of Staff H.R. Haldeman that money from a secret fund would be made available for Mr. Haldeman's legal defense in the Watergate case, according to accounts of secret testimony given to the Senate Watergate committee.

The President told Mr. Haldeman that the money was kept by a firm (Bebe) Rebozo, the firm said, and included as much as \$400,000.

The information was supplied to the Senate committee last month by Lawrence Higby, who previously was one of Mr. Haldeman's chief assistants, the sources said. According to the accounts, Mr. Higby's testimony, the President made the offer to Mr. Haldeman around April 30, 1970.

Judge Assails Nixon Bar on Access

(Continued from Page 1)

Judge St. Clair replied, "The President's attorney then asked White House arguments as to why Mr. Nixon did not have to answer any material he considered dangerous to the national security, an argument rejected as previously by the judge."

"I have already ruled on that. I don't agree with that. I have said that it is a matter for the jury to decide," Judge Gesell told Mr. St. Clair.

"I will determine what will be put to the jury, not you, not the President, not Mr. Ehrlichman," Judge declared.

The judge said that he had ruled last night from Mr. Ehrlichman's attorney an index and a list of what material was to be shown and what was not, and that view of this development, it seems to indicate the court's ruling was not adhered to.

Judge Gesell then accused Mr. Ehrlichman of breaking an agreement made last Friday over access to be given to Mr. Ehrlichman and his attorneys to Mr. Haldeman's files.

The former White House aide said the court that, when he arrived at the White House with his lawyers, he was told by Mr. Ehrlichman that the attorneys would be given access to the documents.

William Frates, Mr. Ehrlichman's attorney, said that Mr. St. Clair, "in a very amiable manner, proceeded to tell us he wasn't going to give them to us."

Judge Gesell told the President's attorney, "When you make a commitment in open court you are it to me. You broke it."

It was this refusal to honor a Friday agreement that particularly incensed the judge.

At the end of the hearing, he told Mr. St. Clair, "If you want to cooperate, come forward with suggestions. We aren't going to go through this lawyering any longer."

The judge added that he did not think Mr. Nixon "understands the consequences of what he is doing."

Judge Gesell then told the jury: "The position of the President of the United States not to go to Mr. Ehrlichman to be represented by counsel as the Constitution requires is offensive. I take it borders on obstruction." During the hearing, Mr. Ehrlichman testified that his files were removed from his office on June 1, 1970, and were now under the control and custody of the President.

He told the court that the White House had declined to give him his own notes, or allow lawyers to review them with him. "These things are terribly important to me," Mr. Ehrlichman explained. "There are specific events which would be invaluable in establishing material," he said.

President's attorney Fred Buziah, testifying after Mr. Ehrlichman, agreed that the files were under direct control of Mr. Nixon. He added that the President alone would decide which of the subpoenaed documents were to be turned over.

White House Request

Later, in a third federal court, Judge John Sirica acceded to a White House request and agreed to release a secret grand jury indictment that named President Nixon as an indicted conspirator in the Watergate cover-up.

Judge Sirica lifted his order requiring the transcripts of discussions with special prosecutor Leon Jaworski and White House attorneys in his chambers May 10 and 11, and filed by the two sides about it.

There was no indication when the material would be made public. But after the session, the judge said that it probably would come until next month, after a Supreme Court has ruled on whether the President must surrender tapes of 64 conversations subpoenaed by Mr. Jaworski.

The grand jury action, unanimously naming Mr. Nixon as an indicted co-conspirator, came light in published reports Wednesday and yesterday. The White House asked that the material be unsealed.

The White House did not explain why it wanted the material sealed.

the day Mr. Haldeman resigned from the staff.

The sources said that Mr. Higby told Senate investigators that money from the fund also was to be made available to former presidential aide John Ehrlichman, who resigned with Mr. Haldeman.

Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman are two of the six former presidential aides indicted for the Watergate cover-up.

No Question of Source

Two sources close to Mr. Ehrlichman have said recently that he has made it clear that at least part of his legal expenses will be paid by persons close to the White House. In the words of one source, there was no question (in conversations with Mr. Ehrlichman) that it was to be paid and that Nixon had arranged it or at least helped arrange it.

White House deputy press secretary Gerald Warren said today that although Mr. Nixon offered to help his two aides raise money to pay their legal fees, he never followed through on the promise and never took any action to set up a defense fund for them. Mr. Warren specifically denied that a \$400,000 fund was established and held by Mr. Rebozo.

John Wilson, the attorney for Mr. Haldeman and until earlier this year for Mr. Ehrlichman as well, said that he was unaware of any such arrangement to pay the legal fees through a secret fund by Mr. Rebozo or anyone else. He said, "I've received no fees yet. We're keeping them cards."

He said that he would only accept fees from the personal funds of his clients or from a legitimately established trust fund.

Under normal circumstances, there is nothing illegal about the payment by anyone of legal fees for defendants in a criminal trial. However, the office of the special Watergate prosecutor has charged in the cover-up indictment that payments made in 1972 and 1973 to the seven original Watergate defendants were illegal because the money was allegedly paid to buy the silence of the defendants.

Mr. Higby's reported testimony is the first indication that the cover-up defendants may be getting outside support from those close to Mr. Nixon. Reliable sources said that Mr. Higby told the committee he had informed Mr. Haldeman recently that he was going to testify about the offer to pay the fees and that Mr. Haldeman reacted to him that Mr. Nixon had made such an offer.

Neither Mr. Higby nor William Frates, the current attorney for Mr. Ehrlichman and Mr. Rebozo, could be reached for comment.

Lawyer Replaced

According to sources close to Mr. Ehrlichman, Mr. Wilson was replaced after Mr. Ehrlichman concluded that he could not get full representation from an attorney who was also handling Mr. Haldeman's case. In his place, Mr. Ehrlichman hired Mr. Frates, a Miami attorney who has been representing Mr. Rebozo in the Senate committee's investigation of a \$100,000 cash contribution from billionaire Howard Hughes. Mr. Rebozo has testified that he kept the \$100,000 for three years before returning it.

The Senate committee interviewed Mr. Higby, the sources said, as part of its investigation of White House involvement with the Hughes contribution.

Mr. Nixon's former personal attorney, Herbert Kalmbach, has testified that Mr. Rebozo told him that some of the \$100,000 was either loaned or given to Rose Mary Woods, the President's personal secretary. Donald Nixon, one of the President's brothers, and others.

Mr. Rebozo has denied Mr. Kalmbach's claims and the Senate committee is continuing its investigation.

Kennedy Called Real Target in Watergate Case

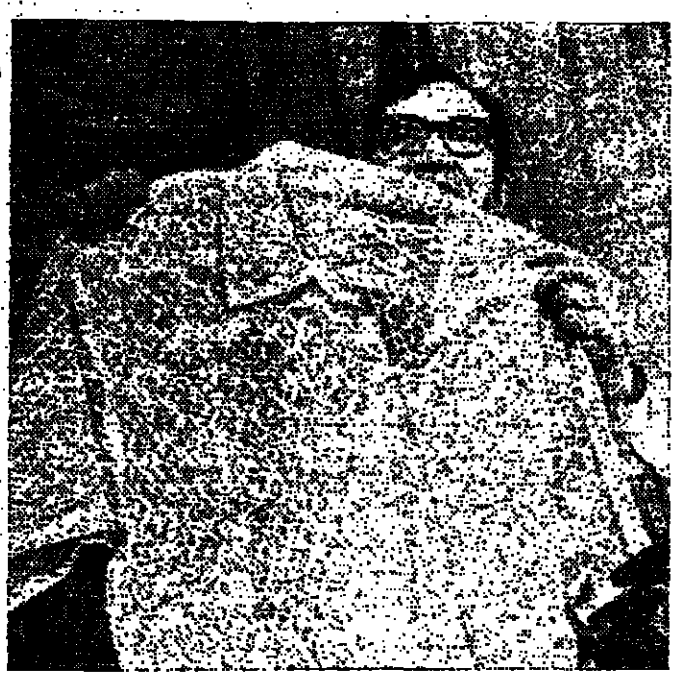
WASHINGTON, June 7 (Reuters).—The real target of the Watergate break-in was Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., syndicated columnist Jack Anderson said yesterday.

He said sources close to President Nixon confirmed that the President regarded Sen. Kennedy as his most dangerous political foe.

Mr. Anderson wrote in The Washington Post: "Up to the eve of the Democratic convention, say our sources, the President believed Sen. George McGovern (D-S.D.) would step aside at the last minute to make way for Kennedy with [Democratic National Chairman Lawrence] O'Brien pulling the strings behind the scenes."

"Our White House sources say that [White House chief of staff H. R.] Haldeman, in April, 1970, ordered an investigation into the relationship between McGovern and Kennedy," Mr. Anderson said. "The White House still feared that O'Brien might be able to stymie the Democratic convention, persuade McGovern to withdraw and push Kennedy as the presidential nominee."

"It was to find out more about this suspected plot, our sources believe, that the Watergate burglars were ordered to break into O'Brien's office and bug his telephone."



PLAY IT COOL—Federal Energy Administrator John Sawhill holding see-through shirt given to him by his staff. He has urged men to shed neckties this summer and wear open-necked, short-sleeved shirts, to help cut down on the use of air conditioning.

News Analysis

Grand Jury's Action May Hurt Nixon, 6 Cover-Up Defendants

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, June 7 (NYT).—The naming of President Nixon as an indicted co-conspirator in the Watergate cover-up is not, legally, the intrinsically significant act that his indictment would be. Unlike an indictment, it gives Mr. Nixon no new clear-cut rights and duties, no right to a trial, no duty to plead to the accusations.

But it has significance for Mr. Nixon and the six defendants as well. And for all seven, the implications seem largely negative at present.

The naming of Nixon gives the prosecution an advantage in the trial of the six cover-up defendants, by making it easier for the prosecution to use certain evidence.

It probably means that Mr. Nixon cannot escape his present problems by resigning unless he first makes a deal with the prosecution, such as the arrangement former Vice-President Spiro Agnew made.

Subpoenas Resisted

It may also mean that Mr. Nixon's case in resisting the prosecution subpoenas, which some consider weak, may become even weaker.

It may also have some effect on the impeachment proceedings for it could heighten public opinion against the President.

These implications stem mainly from two things—what the naming of someone as an indicted co-conspirator suggests about the evidence against the person, and the law of conspiracy.

Undicted co-conspirators are often named in conspiracy prosecutions. As Ronald Goldfarb, a lawyer here and a former Justice Department official, said: "They're not innocent passers-by." They are persons against whom the prosecution has at least some incriminating evidence.

An Arrangement

Sometimes, a grand jury does not have sufficient evidence to indict. Sometimes, the prosecution agrees to an arrangement in which an individual will testify against the other accused conspirators in return for which he or she will not be prosecuted.

The prosecution may name such a person an undicted co-conspirator to take advantage of a rule of law that allows evidence about one conspirator to be used against another, or, as Mr. Goldfarb noted, the prosecutor may want to "smear" the person. This is not a particularly acceptable or common practice, but it does seem to occur.

The reports about the Watergate grand jury's action in Mr. Nixon's case indicate another possibility. According to some sources, the jurors voted to name the President an undicted co-conspirator because they had originally wanted to indict him, but the special Watergate prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, had advised them that indictment of an incumbent President raised legal problems.

In this interpretation, the jury was trying to put on record its view that the President was

"culpable," although not "indictable." This is similar to what a grand jury does when it issues a "presentment," a report alleging certain wrongdoing but not subjecting the target of the report to criminal prosecution.

Seven former White House and Nixon re-election campaign aides were indicted on March 1 in the Watergate cover-up—former Attorney General John Mitchell; former White House chief of staff H.R. Haldeman; former White House domestic adviser John Ehrlichman; Gordon Strachan, a former Haldeman aide; former Assistant Attorney General Robert Marjorian; Kenneth Parkinson, a former attorney for the President's re-election committee; and Charles Colson, a former special adviser to Mr. Nixon. Colson pleaded guilty on Monday to obstructing justice in attempting to influence the outcome of Daniel Ellsberg's trial last year; other charges in the Ellsberg break-in case and the Watergate cover-up case were dropped as part of a plea-bargaining agreement.

Aspect of Law

The problems for the six remaining cover-up defendants arise because of an aspect of the law on conspiracy called the co-conspirator rule.

The rule says that, once a conspiracy is shown to exist and certain persons are shown to be involved in it, acts or statements that any conspirator makes "in furtherance" of a conspiracy are attributable to the other conspirators.

According to Daniel Reznick, a Washington lawyer who is expert in criminal defense matters, the "showing" that must be made before the rule is applied—the showing that a conspiracy exists and that certain persons were in it—is only a "prima facie" showing. It need not be proved beyond a reasonable doubt.

In the cover-up case, Mr. Reznick suggested, the tape of Mr. Nixon's conversation on March 31, 1973, in which he discussed hush money payments, might be enough for a prima facie showing that Mr. Nixon was a co-conspirator.

Once the showing is made, the prosecution can introduce evidence of things Mr. Nixon may have said regarding the culpability of any defendant. The only condition is that Mr. Nixon must have made the statement in a conversation "in furtherance" of the conspiracy, and, according to Mr. Reznick, courts have been "generous" in their interpretation of what is "in furtherance" of a conspiracy.

The defendants cannot argue that they did not know of or agree to Mr. Nixon's statements or acts, because, as Mr. Reznick put it, under the rule each conspirator is "deemed" to act for the others.

If Mr. Nixon is impeached for his alleged part in the conspiracy and then acquitted by the Senate, defense counsel in the cover-up trial can argue that the co-conspirator rule does not apply.

Most U.S. Oil Companies Tap Big Profits to Raise Salaries

NEW YORK, June 7 (AP).—Most of the nation's major oil companies are using some of their record profits to raise employee salaries, according to a survey taken by the Associated Press. One company, for example, is giving workers a bonus of a month's salary.

The survey shows that Exxon, Mobil, Standard of California, Continental, Standard of Indiana, Shell, Atlantic Richfield and Union are raising the salaries of nonunion U.S. employees. Some are offering pay increases to union employees as well.

Most of the increases by these oil companies were 6 percent raises. Mobil was the only company to give a one-time bonus of one month's pay, which meant really \$900 in cash to many workers.

Most of the companies would not say immediately how much the pay increases would cost. Union oil workers currently earn about \$11,500 a year, according to the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union. The Mobil bonus, presuming the average employee makes \$11,500 a year, would come to about \$900.

Rawleigh Warner Jr., chairman of Mobil, said that the bonuses were being given because of company concern that inflation was eroding the salaries of its employees. He said Mobil felt the lump-sum bonus would be more useful to employees than a raise. He said the bonus would go to all 37,000 employees except the company directors. Mobil is also negotiating with the OCAW about distribution to union employees.

Asked if the bonuses were being given to reduce the size of upcoming second-quarter profits, a Mobil spokesman said: "Definitely not."

A Continental Oil spokesman said its 6 percent increase for its 13,000 white-collar employees was strictly to meet the cost of living and had nothing to do with higher earnings or an attempt to soften second-quarter profits. It has not raised union wages.

Phillips also gave a 6 percent raise to all nonunion employees, calling it "compensation for the depressed period during the wage-price freeze and to offset inflation." It made no mention of increased earnings as being a

N.Y. Weeklies Merge

NEW YORK, June 6 (UPI).—The Village Voice and New York Magazine, two of the city's biggest weeklies, have merged as autonomous subsidiaries of New York Magazine Co., Inc. There are no plans to change the format of either publication.

Cartwheeling Streaker Ends In Arms of Law

EVERETT, Wash., June 7 (AP).—A teen-age boy has been accused of doing cartwheels in the nude in a supermarket while his companions allegedly stole beer.

The boy is one of five being held in a youth center. They are charged with petty larceny, illegal consumption of alcohol and illegal possession of drugs, and they are being investigated for armed robbery.

In addition, the streaker or cartwheeling is charged with indecent exposure.

The youths were taken into custody by a Snohomish County deputy sheriff after a clerk at the market reported the incident. The sheriff's office said beer and a pistol were found in the brush near the youths' auto.

FBI Head Says Many Envoys Act as Spies

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP).—A substantial proportion of the 879 Soviet officials assigned inside the United States have been identified as intelligence operatives, FBI director Clarence Kelley told a Senate panel.

And he said that the two diplomatic missions operated inside the United States by China "are potential bases of operation for intelligence officers."

He said that the FBI is reassigning more agents in an attempt to counter the work of intelligence operatives, who he said "operate under diplomatic cover from Soviet bases in Washington, San Francisco and New York."

Mr. Kelley said that intelligence assignments also are carried out for the Soviet Union by Soviet citizens assigned to the United States as newsmen, participants in exchange programs, commercial representatives and employees of the United Nations.

In addition, a significant number of the 538 officials of Soviet-bloc nations in the United States have been identified by the FBI as intelligence agents, he said.

Mr. Kelley made these comments in a prepared statement in which he defended the FBI's proposed budget for fiscal 1975. The bureau is asking a total of \$25.6 million, an 11 percent increase over fiscal 1974. In his statement, he gave no detailed figures for the number of representatives of Communist nations found to be involved in espionage activities.

Complaint Filed

Mr. Barkan said the payment grew out of a complaint filed by eight women faculty members three years ago charging that they were being discriminated against because of their sex.

As federal investigators studied the circumstances of the eight women, Mr. Barkan said, they became aware of salary disparities involving others and "informally" notified university officials. Mr. Barkan said the university then began its own review and eventually determined that 302 other faculty members were entitled to a total of \$275,000.

The details of the case involving the eight women were worked out this week, Mr. Barkan said, and they agreed to accept a settlement of more than \$100,000, making the \$275,000 total. The individuals will receive retroactive payments ranging from \$2,248 to \$19,574, Mr. Barkan said.

Woman Aide to Nixon

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP).—Patricia Sullivan Lindh, a Republican national committee woman from Louisiana who has been active in the equal rights movement, was named yesterday as White House special assistant for women's programs.

FROM ANTWERP, BELGIUM

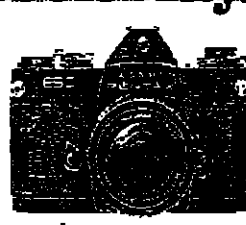
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End of 'Foreign Aid'

America's future role in the world would be better served if the phrase "foreign aid" could be dispensed with. Outmoded in its origins and implications, the notion thus expressed gives a misleading impression.

When Secretary of State Kissinger went to Capitol Hill this week to argue for the administration's foreign aid package, he was greeted with personal respect and political skepticism. It is because of habit and traditional legislative organization that the programs under discussion are lumped together under one heading—and an unpopular and easy-to-knock heading at that. The only responsible way of passing judgment on this relatively small slice of the national budget is to break it open and measure each of its various components on its own merits.

That India has diverted some of its precious resources into nuclear development may dismay many in this country; but this is no excuse for ignoring the legitimate agricultural and monetary needs of the Indian government. Oil-producing states may be on the verge of sudden riches; but this does not negate the U.S. interest in helping to channel the economic growth of other developing countries along the most effective and humane lines. There may be honest hesitation when Mr. Kissinger invokes a "moral obligation" to assist the government

of South Vietnam with military supplies as well as economic aid, especially to the extravagant sum of \$2.4 billion.

But dissatisfaction with any specific aid projects cannot undermine the fundamental principle that a share of America's wealth can be employed to strengthen the international economic and political order. The Independent Overseas Development Council, which is doing some of the most sophisticated analyses of world economic relations, points out that "countries are more likely to cooperate with the international systems upon which we depend if they are achieving their development goals than if they are failing to do so." Furthermore, the process of orderly economic development will alleviate some of the most troubling problems such as food scarcity, overpopulation and the need for broader markets for world products. And, obviously, there is simply inherent danger in a world of increasing disparity between the rich and the poor.

President Nixon argued this week in his address at the Naval Academy that "American power and American resolve" are the essential elements for world peace. He could well have added the element of American understanding of the difference between charity and investment for mutual benefit.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

They Had a Little List

Another part of the clanking, rusty machinery of the post-war "anti-subversive" drive was consigned to the junk heap the other day; at the recommendation of Attorney General William Saxbe, President Nixon—by executive order—did away with the notorious "Attorney General's List." Since people of a certain tender-age will probably regard that news as being about as topical as a dispatch from the Punic wars, a little elaboration might be in order. For some people will never forget the ordeal of which the promulgation of that list was but a part. Unlike the "enemies list" of which we have all heard so much lately, the executive order authorizing the Attorney General's List was official, public and far-reaching in the damage it threatened to individuals, organizations and—needless to say—the Constitution itself. Basically it comprised a grant of authority to the attorney general to designate certain groups and organizations as "subversive;" and membership, past or present, in such a group was used as a measure of a person's fitness for security clearance and government employment. It was, of course, also used as a weapon of smear against individuals. It had features of a bill of attainder.

Like so much of the other "security" apparatus of the period, including much of the misbegotten legislation, the order authorizing the attorney general to compile such a list ran into trouble with the Supreme Court. The court held that organizations could not be listed by the attorney general

without benefit of due process—a hearing. And—as it was with subsequent legislation intended to compel certain groups to register as "Communist-front," "Communist-action" and so on—the legal effort to make this unworkable and constitutionally offensive system function proved too tiresome in the end for the enforcers.

It has been almost 20 years since any new groups were added to the list. Most of those that originally graced it have long been defunct. Some were removed as a consequence of lawsuits. A few years ago, President Nixon made a pass at reviving the list and putting it in a contemporary context by transferring it to the jurisdiction of the Subversive Activities Control Board. But that didn't go anywhere. The board, at least as obnoxious an heirloom as the list, has since gone out of business itself.

No one should think these developments mark the dawn of a new day in which our civil liberties may be taken for granted. Events and revelations of the past few years have demonstrated for all who care to see that government is ever capable of devising new and different means for encroaching on the rights of individuals. But the unmentioned passing of the postwar laws and regulations that did such violence to the nation's protected freedoms, does (like the Watergate experience) say much that is reassuring about the regenerative powers of the American people's good sense and the vitality of the Constitution.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Test for Sen. Jackson

Soviet Jewish emigration to Israel ran at 3,000 a month in 1973, 2,400 in 1974, 1,550 in February, 1,720 in March, 1,600 in April and 1,226 in May, the lowest figure in almost three years. The decline is hard and cruel evidence that the Soviet government will not be pushed past a certain point by Sen. Henry Jackson, who leads a powerful drive in the Senate to prevent President Nixon from expanding or even maintaining trade with Russia until the Russians allow free Jewish emigration. The figures say that the Russians are prepared to be just as tough as the senator. If he is going to slow trade, they are going to slow emigration. Mr. Jackson could earlier take deserved credit for mustering the political pressure to keep Jewish emigration flowing. But the pressure is backfiring.

More than the rate of emigration and the scale of trade is at stake. The United States and Russia are at a pivot in their whole mutual effort to moderate and regularize our relations in a new pattern. The squeeze on trade embodied in the Jackson amendment, and the comparable Soviet squeeze on emigration, indicate that on both sides the political constituencies supporting détente are on the defensive. If this hurdle is not lowered by mutual compromise, the momentum of the Nixon policy may flag and Americans and Russians may slip back into the limited fits and starts of earlier years. The ring of détente does not come around every spring.

President Nixon was entirely right to draw our attention to this larger framework in his remarks on the Jackson amendment on

Wednesday. "Not by our choice but by our capacity, our primary concern in foreign policy must be to help influence the international conduct of nations in the world arena," he said. "We would not welcome the intervention of other countries in our domestic affairs, and we cannot expect them to be cooperative when we seek to intervene directly in theirs." Of course the President has his forthcoming summit in Moscow in mind; he would be derelict if he did not. He does not wish to sit down in the Kremlin with his hands trussed by the Senate. But he has broader responsibilities in mind, too.

The time for compromise on the Jackson amendment is now. In the 20 months of this measure's life, we have had a full opportunity to see its possibilities and its limits. Earlier the amendment put muscle into the administration's exercise of "quiet diplomacy" to help Jewish emigration but now it puts muscle into the stance of Soviet hardliners.

Sen. Jackson has shown himself to be in this matter a man of great humanity as well as a political manager and legislative operator of rare skills. It is hard to recall another occasion when a single senator played such a sure and ample role in the shaping of an important aspect of the nation's foreign policy. But the essence of leadership is to temper resolve with restraint and thereby to arrive at a sense of what is possible, in the immediate political context and in the broader international context. That is the test before Mr. Jackson now.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

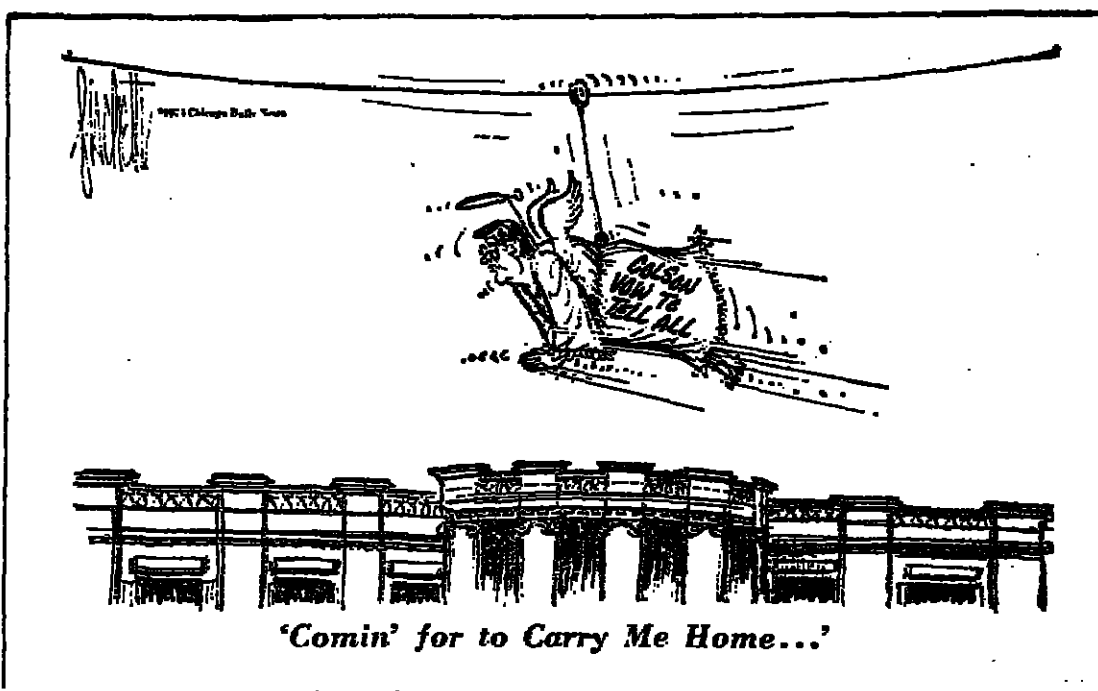
June 8, 1899

PARIS—An illustration of the good, practical work that may be expected of the Hague Conference is afforded by the report that a sub-section has unanimously agreed that in all future naval wars hospital ships shall be attached to each of the contending fleets. This is but one of a number of proposed reforms which the conference is to take up and consider with a view of rendering warfare more humane and civilized on both land and water. And so, if there must be war, for man is not ready to outlaw that, then let it at least be more humane.

Fifty Years Ago

June 8, 1924

NEW YORK—The latest sensation in the Democratic camp, which is much split up over who is going to be nominated as standard bearer to oppose President Coolidge, is that William Jennings Bryan, the erstwhile "Big Oiler of the Platte" and now the head of the Florida delegation to the convention here, will be a nominee for the presidency. Of course Bryan has also been "illuminated" since the days of the "cross of gold" and has been the most perpetual and persistent candidate for the longest time in the history of the country.



The New European Leaders

By James Reston

NEW YORK—In his latest press conference, Secretary of State Kissinger took a somewhat more optimistic line about the future relations between the United States and Europe, and said that President Nixon was planning to meet soon with the new leaders of Britain, France and West Germany.

This could be an important event, for the Europeans with Giscard in Paris, Helmut Schmidt in Bonn and Harold Wilson in London are now reappraising their relations with one another and with the United States. Accordingly this could be one of those moments in history when new men have a chance, perhaps a fleeting chance, to break away from what Kissinger called the "legislative and negative arguments of the past."

A good place to start this reappraisal might be with the official but still private reports of Kissinger's own conversations with the former leaders of Britain, France and West Germany over the last two years. This could do much to cut away the thicket of illusion and misunderstanding that poisoned transatlantic policy during the administration of Prime Minister Heath. President Pompidou and Chancellor Brandt.

Washington View

These official reports, at least as seen from Washington, do not support West Europe's suspicions of U.S. policy. They do not sustain the charges that the United States was trying to dominate Europe, or impede the unity of Europe, or make a deal with the Soviet Union at Europe's expense.

Nor do they support former French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert's assertions that Kissinger was saying one thing to the Germans or the British and another thing to the French, or that he was trying to destroy Europe's independent nuclear power. Obviously, there were differences of opinion and policy between Kissinger and Jobert, and conflicting interests of national politics, and many ambiguities of language, but still it would be interesting if the new leaders were to exchange their diplomatic correspondence on these past conversations, and review the record in its entirety.

It is true that the United States did not consult Europe before

acting independently on some issues that affected Europe's vital interests, and that the Europeans likewise acted independently without consulting Washington on questions important to the United States, but the record shows that Kissinger tried repeatedly to remove these mutual suspicions.

Still Stand

Meanwhile, the two public U.S. proposals to Europe still stand: to work out a "partnership" with Europe—as suggested in his speeches at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York and before the Pilgrim Society in London—and his offer of a common policy to deal with the "energy crisis" and the joint development of nuclear power and other alternate sources of energy.

Maybe this view from Washington is wrong or out of focus, but whenever Washington gets in trouble—as it is now—it tends to go back to its ideals, and to reach out for compromise, peace and concord in the world. Read Lincoln, Wilson and Roosevelt in their times of despair, and the point is clear. Fortunately, by the accident of history and politics, these rising new leaders of the middle generation—especially Kissinger, Giscard and Schmidt—have a great deal in common and may very well be able to build upon the close and trustful relationships of Giscard and Schmidt.

None of these men could have imagined five years ago that he would now be in a position to deal with the great issues of world politics, let alone to preside over the common problems of the civilization of the West at such a moment of political, monetary and military confusion and opportunity.

But there they are, all preoccupied with inflation and other savage political and economic problems at home, but still faced with rare opportunities to give new directions to the politics of the world.

So far they have not had a chance to get together. Kissinger has been in the Middle East for a month and will be preoccupied with President Nixon's trips to the Arab countries, Israel and the Soviet Union for the rest of June.

But later in the summer, the great question of the future of America, Europe and Japan will come to the fore. For these new leaders have already learned that they cannot solve their problems of inflation, trade, money or security separately, or protect themselves from the rising poverty and hunger of the majority of the human race.

This is now the challenge before the new leaders, and if they can remove the suspicions of the Gaullist era, a Nixon-Wilson-Giscard-Schmidt summit meeting might revive hope for a new transatlantic alliance.

Portugal's Example for Greece and Spain

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The disappearance of Portugal's dictatorship in the wake of a military coup has been regarded with fear and fascination by Europe's remaining right-wing regimes, Spain and Greece. The governments in power tend to emphasize the fear; their opposition, which includes a majority, stresses the fascination.

The United States should have learned from Portuguese events about the danger accompanying too close an association with regimes not based on popular support. Washington has never adequately mastered the diplomatic rule of staying in with the outis;

so when the outis take over, especially when they are more numerous than the ins, America suffers.

The case of Greece is notable in this respect. Almost every knowledgeable observer—except the U.S. ambassador in Athens—has been reporting for seven years that the existing rulers (now a second and even tougher team) are heartily disliked.

The more worldly opponents, first of the junta and now of the strongman, Gen. Ioannidis, former boss of the military police, no longer accuse Washington of having installed the dictatorship. It

is evident no American in his right mind could want to move down from the old perch of colonels.

Consistent Complaints

But there have been consistent complaints that the United States allowed itself to appear sympathetic, first to the colonels, now to the right-wing republic. Ex-King Constantine argues that nobody says Washington must land the Marines to liberate Greece; all that is really asked is for the United States to thump a desk.

Looking backward, even the colonels presented a less bleak facade than that of Ioannidis. Yet the United States seems to go along—aggressively as Greece slips from hand to hand. Last February a congressional committee reported to the House: "The United States has become, in the eyes of an increasing number of Greek democrats, an instrument of their oppression."

Maybe the French are unwittingly presenting the United States off the hook as they move away in as major military suppliers to the Greek forces, providing tanks, jets, artillery and light naval vessels. France has never been discriminatory about its arms merchants who have done big deals with South Africa and Libya. But there is a beneficial political spin-off for America as a result of their new Greek contacts.

Assessing Impressions

The primary strategic interest of the United States in Greece has not been as a customer for weapons but as a base for the Sixth Fleet. However, although Portugal may threaten U.S. aircraft transit facilities in the Azores, the Soviet power position in the Mediterranean is apparently diminishing with the shifting Arab balance and Greece may seem less urgently vital to the Pentagon.

The Greeks enjoy conjecture even when freedom of thought is curtailed. They are busy as-

sessing impressions of the P. guess coup (which, unlike our own, they don't blame on CIA—perhaps because it is suit anti-U.S. propaganda, being liberal). And the Spaniards are seeing demagogues demonstrating and former secret policemen locked up. Now they wait for the aging Franco's disappearance. Their basic hope is that change can be accomplished without bloodshed (as in Spain).

Already, last year, their prime minister was assassinated. In this year a right-wing military coup (headed by Gen. Franco) was attempted and, in the new cabinet of Mr. Arias Navarro seeks to build moderate image for itself. It is convincing.

No Equivalent

But there is no one in equivalent to the liberal Portuguese Gen. Spínola, and observers are at all sure who move in on Franco's heels in Spanish political wasteland. As for the throne, Franco, Carlos, has not yet associated self with any openly U.S. group.

It is possible his father, exiled Don Juan, will now free to speak in newly democratic Portugal. There are some even expect that on June 21, anniversary of his name-day, will make an important declaration. But none of this is reality.

What may prove to be re for both Greece and Spain, long neglected by the liberal armaments of the West, is when present restrictive U.S. cease-fire, the illegal, he and underground Communist party will in each of them already in Portugal—enter the largest and best organized political party on the scene.

Chile Is Said To Bar Visits By Red Cross

Junta Puts Restrictions On Prisons and Camps

By Joseph Novitski

SANTIAGO, June 7 (UPI)—The military government has kept an International Red Cross mission from inspecting Chile's jails and detention camps since April 30, informed sources reported Tuesday.

The mission of 14 Swiss had visited jails and detention centers regularly to observe the treatment of prisoners since last September, when a military coup ousted President Salvador Allende's Socialist government. On April 30 a government authorization for the Red Cross prison visits expired. It has not been renewed, sources close to the mission said.

Inspection visits to the detention centers, set up to hold the tens of thousands of Chileans who have been detained at one time or another since the coup, have been the main work of the Red Cross mission. It has regularly communicated its findings to the government, but those findings have never been made public.

But diplomats in Santiago report that the junta has apparently reacted to pressure from the Red Cross. Recently, an official said that a Red Cross report had induced the government to transfer 34 former officials from an island camp in the Strait of Magellan to four military installations near Santiago.

Dawson Island

Dawson Island, where former cabinet ministers and ranking political officials were held from September until last month, is one of three known camps established by the government. The two others, called Chacabuco and Pisagua, are on the edges of the Atacama Desert in northern Chile. Two weeks ago there were about 700 men awaiting trial or interrogation at Chacabuco and somewhat more than 400 persons confined at Pisagua. The most recent official estimate revealed that more than 5,000 Chileans were still detained without charges at these camps, as well as in jails and improvised detention centers.

Members of the Red Cross mission have visited all the known detention centers, provided some financial help to the families of detained men and observed the military trials of former supporters of President Allende. Yesterday the mission announced a donation of 1,500 tons of powdered milk to Chilean government health authorities. Powdered milk is needed for feeding babies through the Southern Hemisphere winter that has begun in Chile. It is expensive and in short supply.

The mission's reports have probably mentioned the use of torture, an issue on which the junta is particularly sensitive. In April, Santiago's censored newspapers reported that Red Cross men who visited the prisoners then on Dawson Island had taken forbidden messages off the island for some prisoners and smuggled in weapons that were described only as "sharp instruments."

The mission was welcomed at first by the junta but relations cooled over the months as its reports began to flow to the government.

The French visit here, called Operation Overlord 74, included former generals, enlisted men, businessmen, shopkeepers and farmers. Many of them had been planning this trip for several years and, for most of them, it was their first visit to the United States.

Father Riquet, a heavy-set, balding man, was wearing half a dozen decorations on the breast pocket of his clerical suit, among them the Medal of Freedom awarded personally by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander of the Allied forces in Europe.

Father Riquet, who gave the invocation at the Statue of Liberty ceremonies, was a prisoner in Dachau until he was liberated by American troops just before the war in Europe ended in May, 1945.

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Wreckage and rubble of a shopping center destroyed by a tornado in Forrest City, Ark.

Tornado Kills 4, Injures 100 in Arkansas Town

FORREST CITY, Ark., June 7 (AP)—Four persons were killed and more than 100 were injured when a tornado struck this east Arkansas town of 12,500 inhabitants late yesterday afternoon.

"We are still going through the

debris, but we do feel like we have all the victims out," Police Chief Dave Parkman said today. The tornado leveled a supermarket and demolished an adjoining discount store. An employee of the discount store and

a customer were killed. Two other persons were killed in their homes. State police said 100 to 250 homes were destroyed. Chief Parkman estimated damage at more than \$5 million.

By Federal Grand Jury

Miss Hearst Indicted for Armed Robbery

By Philip Hager

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—Newspaper heiress Patricia Hearst, still missing four months after her kidnapping, was indicted yesterday by a federal grand jury for the armed robbery of a San Francisco bank.

Miss Hearst, 30, was also charged in the two-count indictment with using a firearm in committing the robbery, staged by the terrorist Symbionese Liberation Army April 15.

If apprehended and convicted on both charges, she could be sent to prison for up to 35 years and fined \$10,000.

[The taped voice of a woman identifying herself as Miss Hearst said today she was in love with a man named "Coju" and added that she was "not afraid to die" in continuing to fight for the SLA, the AP reported.]

"Coju was the gentlest and most beautiful man I ever knew," she said. "He taught me the truth as he learned it." It was not immediately known to whom she was referring.

[In a tape received by radio station KPFK, she called herself by her SLA name, "Tania," and said she was "reborn" the day of her kidnapping.]

U.S. Attorney James Browning

U.S. Judge Oliver Carter issued a warrant for Miss Hearst's arrest and set bail at \$500,000—the amount suggested by Mr. Browning.

Asked by newsmen whether he feared the possibility that her parents—newspaper editor Randolph Hearst and his wife Catherine—were wealthy enough to post such a high amount, Mr. Browning replied:

"It's entirely possible that a wealthy family could raise a high bail more easily than a poor family. No question about it."

Mr. Browning also was asked if the grand jury had taken into account the possibility that Miss Hearst had been "brainwashed" by her captors as her parents and some authorities have suggested.

"You have to realize that the indictment is a grand jury presentation made by citizens who hear the evidence and evaluate that evidence. That's all I can say at this time about 'brainwashing.'"

Mr. Browning said that other witnesses would be called before the grand jury in its investigation and that it was "possible" that indictments would be sought against William and Emily Harris, two fugitive members of the SLA now being sought along with Miss Hearst.

"I can't say when or if there will be more indictments," Mr. Browning added. "I can just say maybe."

Miss Hearst and the Harris couple already face a long list of charges—assault with intent to commit murder, assault with a deadly weapon, robbery, unlawful taking of a vehicle, kidnapping and kidnapping for robbery—brought by Los Angeles County authorities in connection with a series of incidents last month.

The kidnapping for robbery charge carries a life sentence. Miss Hearst also was charged with federal firearms violations in connection with the Los Angeles incidents.

Earlier she had been sought only as a material witness to the bank robbery here in which the terrorists escaped with \$10,000 and shot and wounded two passersby.

GOETTINGEN, West Germany, June 7 (UPI)—The number of typhoid fever cases in this university city rose to 21 today, with two more students falling victim to the disease, Lower Saxony Health Ministry officials said.

The university's cafeteria is thought to be a possible source of infection.

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Technical and Political Snags Imperil European Jet Fighter

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

MUNICH, June 7.—The future of Europe's most ambitious military aircraft project is becoming increasingly uncertain.

The doubts concern the MRCA, a multivariant combat aircraft, as it approaches its often-delayed first flight. The MRCA is a swing-wing, Mach-2 aircraft designed to perform various roles for the three nations in the project, West Germany, Britain and Italy.

Its present troubles are in the engine, a Rolls Royce design, and they resulted in the cancellation of a scheduled first flight last month. One of the prototypes two engines developed what Panavia, the multinational organization managing the project, called a "defect" during high-speed taxiing trials. Panavia denied reports that the engine blew up.

But Panavia's most important problem is growing political resistance to the project. This is partly due to mounting costs, but there is also skepticism that any aircraft designed for many jobs can do any one well enough.

West German Defense Minister Georg Leber has recently been noncommittal about the plan. Manfred Wörner, the Bonn opposition's defense expert and a reserve Luftwaffe pilot himself, doubts that it will ever be built.

Cost Estimates

Panavia insists that the increased costs have so far not risen to estimates. Unit costs have risen in three years from \$6.4 million to \$10 million, but this does not include either the overall system price or research and development financed by the three governments.

So far, the three nations have taken out 800 options on the aircraft. Based on present prices, this will cost them \$13 billion.

In both West Germany and Britain, leftist politicians have started campaigns against the

project. The critics are capitalizing on public discontent over other such costly undertakings. One is the Anglo-French Concorde supersonic airliner. Another is the European Airbus, built by a largely Franco-German consortium.

400 Firms Involved

Panavia officials admit that the MRCA has become a political issue. But this could work in their favor, they say, pointing out that virtually every aerospace firm in Italy is involved in the project and this could keep the Italians committed. Altogether, 17,000 workers in 400 European firms are involved in work on the MRCA.

Panavia insists that, despite cost increases, the MRCA will be a bargain. The equivalent French or U.S.-built craft will be much bigger and will cost about 20 percent to 30 percent more, they claim.

Nine MRCA prototypes are being built, four in Britain, three in West Germany and two in Italy.

The project has a unique system of public financing, in which research and development costs are only approved stage by stage, after a review. The next phase comes after the first flight, now scheduled this month.

Los Angeles Times

SALE
June 10 / June 14
from 11:30 a.m. to 12
and 2:30 p.m. to 6

GIVENCHY
PARIS

SALUTE FROM FRANCE—A color guard carrying French and U.S. flags stands beside a wreath placed at the Statue of Liberty Thursday by representatives of the French war veterans visiting the United States to express thanks for the U.S. participation in D-Day, 30 years ago.

French Visitors Mark D-Day At Rites at Statue of Liberty

NEW YORK, June 7 (NYT)—

More than 900 Frenchmen gathered at the foot of the Statue of Liberty yesterday to commemorate the 30th anniversary of D-Day on which the Allied invasion of France began in World War II.

"We are here today," said a retired French Army general, Andre Demetz, "to express our gratitude and our friendship to the American people who helped us regain our lost liberty 30 years ago."

D-Day was June 6, 1944. Gen. Demetz fought through France and Germany with French units alongside American forces. He accepted the Nazi surrender in Berlin for the Free French Army.

Few of the French war veterans who accompanied Gen. Demetz here were anywhere near Normandy on June 6, 1944. For most of them, as for their nation, the war had ended four years earlier after the collapse of formal French resistance.

Arrested in Paris

For the Rev. Michel Riquet the war ended in April, 1942, when he was arrested in Paris by the Germans. Father Riquet had

organized a group to save Allied fliers who had been shot down over occupied France.

"We saved American, British and Canadian fliers," the priest said, "many of whom have returned to France to visit me over the years."

Father Riquet, a heavy-set, balding man, was wearing half a dozen decorations on the breast pocket of his clerical suit, among them the Medal of Freedom awarded personally by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander of the Allied forces in Europe.

Father Riquet, who gave the invocation at the Statue of Liberty ceremonies, was a prisoner in Dachau until he was liberated by American troops just before the war in Europe ended in May, 1945.

The French visit here, called Operation Overlord 74, included former generals, enlisted men, businessmen, shopkeepers and farmers. Many of them had been planning this trip for several years and, for most of them, it was their first visit to the United States.

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Blanche Yurka, U.S. Actress

NEW YORK, June 7 (NYT)—

Blanche Yurka, 86, a Broadway star whose acting career spanned more than half a century, died here yesterday of arteriosclerosis.

To Be Carried on U.S. Shuttle

European Agency Lets Spacelab Contract

By Victor K. McElheny

WASHINGTON, June 7 (UPI).—The European Space Research Organization has announced in Paris the award of a \$236 million contract for a reusable space laboratory to be carried aboard the space shuttle now being developed by the United States at a cost of more than \$5 billion.

The laboratory, called Spacelab, will be used by European scientists in flights scheduled to begin in 1980. It is intended to be a

significant component of the space shuttle system, which the United States is to build and operate between now and 1991.

The European space organization, which is supported by West European governments, not by the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration, has developed scientific satellites for launching by the United States and other nations.

The reusable shuttle is scheduled to make its first orbital test flight in 1979 and become operational a year later. On missions for the Defense Department, NASA and others, the shuttle is expected to displace most of the "expensive" rockets used now, while permitting the repair of craft in space or on their return to earth.

986 Payloads Seen

In briefing for newsmen here, NASA officials forecast a possible total of 986 payloads to be carried into orbit on 725 flights by a fleet of seven shuttle orbiters in the 12-year period beginning in 1980.

In both Paris and Washington, space officials noted NASA's intention to commit itself soon to buy the second Spacelab. The first

one is to be built by a European group of concerns headed by Erno-VFW-Fokker of Bremen, West Germany.

The group was chosen after nearly two years of study by the European organization ESRO which said it had "two industrial proposals of high technical quality" to choose from. The competing group of concerns was headed by Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm, also a West German enterprise.

The contract for the Erno-VFW-Fokker group is part of ESRO's \$400-million Spacelab project.

Inflation Factor

The cost of the U.S. shuttle project is being held to an estimated \$5.3 billion, reckoned in 1971 dollars. Subsequent inflation has pushed the estimates to \$5.7 billion.

If costs remain as low as expected, and at least 440 shuttle flights are made in the 1980-1991 period, the U.S. space agency calculates, the cost of each flight can be held below \$10.5 million, again reckoned in 1971 dollars.

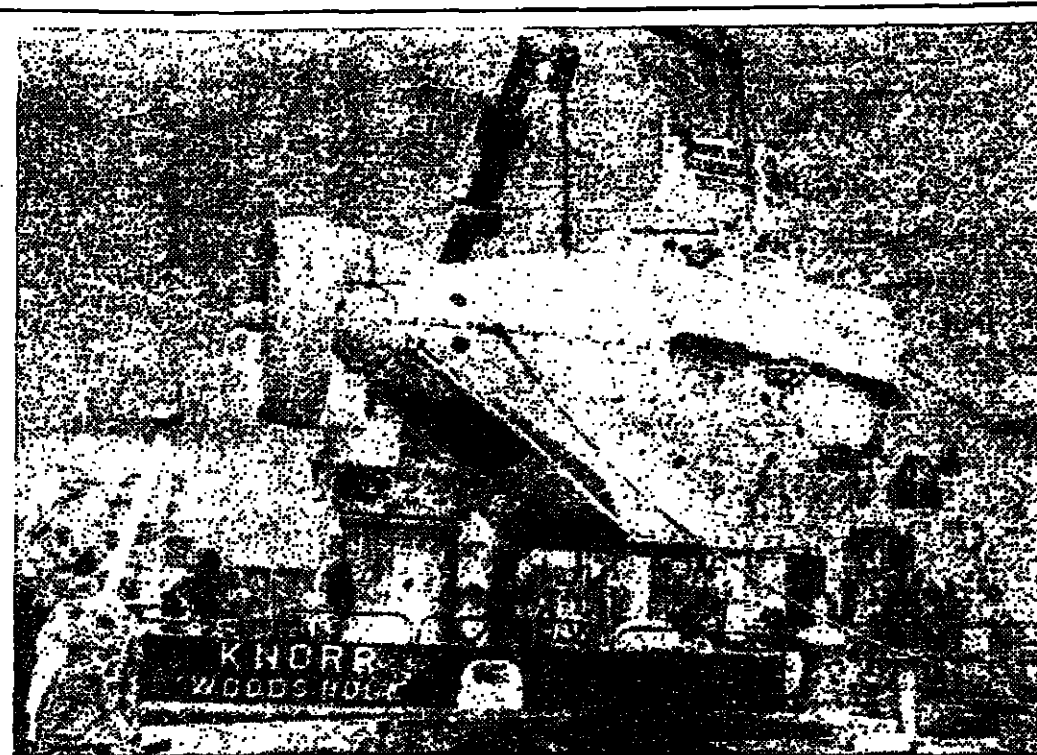
The predictions of possible numbers of shuttle flights during the 1980s were detailed by Philip Culbertson, director of mission and payload integration.

John Yardley, the new administrator of NASA for manned space flight, said the lists of possible shuttle missions are "cold, hard things that need to be done, not wild-eyed dreams."

Seoul Revokes Visa Of U.S. Reporter

BOSTON, June 7 (AP).—The South Korean government has revoked the visa of a Christian Science Monitor reporter because of objections to her reporting, the Boston-based newspaper reported.

South Korean officials notified correspondent Elizabeth Pond in Tokyo and editor John Hughes here of the revocation. She said they alleged that reporting during the last several months had lacked accuracy, objectivity and balance, and that her attitude was irresponsible.



DOWN (IN) TO THE SEA—Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution's deep-diving submarine Alvin being loaded onto the deck of the research vessel Knorr at Woods Hole, Mass., as these two units and the catamaran Lulu headed for a mid-Atlantic expedition with French scientists to study the ocean floor.

Anti-Confucius, Lin Campaign

Peking Says It Acts Against Ideas, Not Men

TOKYO, June 7 (AP).—Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping has been quoted as saying that the current campaign against Confucius and Lin Piao is not aimed at individuals, but reactionary ideas.

Mr. Teng's statement to a Japanese delegation, in which he said that the anti-Confucius, Lin Piao campaign would last a long time, appeared to be aimed at calming fears that it would reach the levels of personal violence experienced in the 1966-69 Cultural Revolution.

Although the campaign is nearly six months old, it seems to have been confined largely to words. A Chinese news agency report yesterday of a conference in Peking of 15,000 persons to discuss burning out more Marxist theorists suggests that the campaign will be intensified in the months ahead.

It said that Peking already has 45,000 theoretical workers in the industrial sector, an indication of the large number which exist in the nation.

Progressive Emperor

What the Chinese can expect in the future was indicated yesterday by a 4,000-word Peking newspaper article on the progressive role of Chin Shih Huang-ti, the first Chinese emperor, who lived 2,000 years ago.

Currently being set up as one of the "good guys" of Chinese history, he is contrasted to Confucius, the top "bad guy." Lin Piao, who was killed in a plane crash in 1971 and is reported to have plotted treason, is portrayed as a villain who treasured the reactionary ideas of Confucius.

The article, written by the "mass criticism" group of Peking

and Tsinghua Universities, indulges in some complicated reasoning to explain how Chin Shih Huang, although guilty of burning books and burying alive 460 dissenting scholars of the day, really was a progressive.

"As a matter of fact," the student theorists said, "any state power is an apparatus of violence. The political power of the Chin dynasty was no exception. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung thought does not oppose violence in general but analyzes the class nature of all sorts of violence and the roles they play in historical development."

"We have always opposed counter-revolutionary violence and supported revolutionary violence. We have always opposed violence that holds back history and supported violence that propels history forward."

Leading Anti-Red Policeman Is Assassinated in Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, June 7 (AP).—Malaysia's leading policeman Abdul Rahman Hashim, 50, was shot and killed and his driver-bodyguard wounded by an assassination squad this morning as he drove to work in rush-hour traffic.

Malaysian government officials made no official comment on the murder of Mr. Abdul Rahman, who was inspector general of police and headed the special branch in charge of anti-Communist subversion.

Government spokesmen said that they had no clues to the identity of the killers.

The assassination was the latest in a series of five carefully planned murders of top counter-subversion police officers in principal Malaysian cities this year.

In past cases, the government has blamed the clandestine Communist terrorist organization for the killings. The organization has been increasingly active in recent months.

In February, in a rare briefing with newsmen, Mr. Abdul Rahman played down the upsurge in terrorism, saying that it had had an impact "out of all proportion" to the terrorists' achievement.

2 Deaths Involved

Police sources said that the assassination was carried out by two youths, who ran in front of Mr. Abdul Rahman's automobile. When the car slowed down, they pumped at least five shots from a Spanish-made pistol into the car.

One shot hit Mr. Abdul Rahman in the chest. His driver-bodyguard was hit in the neck but jumped out of the car and chased the two gunmen for about 20 yards before collapsing in the street.

The assassins were last seen running toward a bus stop, the police sources said. The assassination followed by less than two weeks a raid on a highway construction project in northern Malaysia in which terrorists blew up 63 bulldozers, trucks, tractors and earthmoving machinery worth about \$4 million.

Malaysian government officials described it as the most daring raid since the end of the Malaysian emergency in 1960. Malaysian officials and dip-

lomats believe that the raid and previous assassinations by the predominantly Chinese terrorist organization were meant as a signal to Peking that they were still a force to be reckoned with.

Malaysian Premier Tun Abdul Razak returned from Peking last week with what he said were assurances from the Chinese government that it would not support insurgency in Malaysia.

He said that diplomatic exchanges between China and Malaysia had cut the ground from under the feet of local Communist guerrillas because of Peking's assurance that the guerrilla problem was Malaysia's to settle as it saw fit.

He said that the government would give the guerrillas basic rights if they surrendered. Otherwise they would be destroyed. The government estimates the terrorist strength at 200. Other estimates place it as high as 1,000 with the main concentrations in the jungles and rubber plantations of the Thai-Malaysian border.

The terrorists gain most of their support from Malay ethnic Chinese population. Chinese make up 35 percent of Malaysia's 12 million population.

U.S. Sells Egypt Surplus Tobacco

CAIRO, June 7 (UPI).—The United States today signed its first major trade agreement with Egypt in a decade—a \$10-million deal to supply Egypt with American tobacco.

Under the terms of the agreement, the United States will ship 4,770 tons of tobacco to Egypt and the cost will be repaid over a 20-year period.

The deal comes under a general agreement for the sale of surplus U.S. commodities and agricultural products.

Cosmos-658 Orbiting

MOSCOW, June 7 (AP).—The Soviet Union yesterday launched Cosmos-658, the latest in a series of unmanned earth satellites. Tass reported.

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Republics of Soviet Central Asia Offer the Russian Way of Life With an Exotic Oriental Look

By Hedrick Smith

FRUZE, U.S.S.R.—After a 1,000-mile night flight from Moscow, the Soviet Ilushin-18 airliner touched down in Central Asia just as dawn was beginning to color orange the majestic snow-capped peaks of the Ala-Too and Tien Shan ranges of the Kirghiz Soviet Republic.

In another world far to the north, the Soviet capital was still struggling to throw off the last gasp of winter.

But in Frumze, a full-blown spring, overwhelmed the senses with almost tropical foyes, in the leafy, gardened airport a horde of birds piped a lively greeting to newcomers from the north. The city fathers had remained a

main thoroughfare for Felix Dzerzhinsky—the Polish-born revolutionary nicknamed "Iron Felix" for the ruthless way he ran the secret police for Lenin—but had left it lined with poplar, elm, oak, plum, snow-juniper, acacia and lilac planted before the revolution.

At the railroad station, the May Day portraits of the Communist party leader, Leonid Brezhnev, Premier Nikolai Podgorny and Premier Alexei Kosygin were still displayed. But, obviously painted by some local artist, they had an Oriental look.

The Kirghiz, historically a mountain people, are fond of rhapsodizing their mountains in song and rhyme, undeterred by the

To Visiting Muscovites and Foreigners, the Atmosphere Is Strange

periodic criticisms of Communist party ideologists who dislike their idealizing of nature.

A large stuffed mountain goat, with curled horns whose pattern the Kirghiz women have woven into their carpets for centuries, stands guard over the stairway at the Ala-Too Hotel. Horses appear in metal bas-reliefs in the dining room. The legendary Kirghiz hero, Manas, had a famous white steed, Ak-Kula, and animal breeders today boast of the sure-footed swiftness of the Kirghiz horses.

But sheep are the backbone of the economy, with some herders tending state-owned herds and others working with private herds. The latter account for one mil-

lion of the 10 million sheep in the republic.

"That's a private herd," said a Kirghiz journalist accompanying foreign newsmen. He pointed upbly to a flock of 100 to 200.

"How can you tell?" one of the foreigners inquired.

"Because the flock has many black sheep," was the sure reply. "In our republic, the state and collective farms raise white sheep. Only the private herders raise black sheep."

The Russian way of life, brought by the colonial trust of the Russian czars into what was called Turkestan in the last century, has had deep impact on the main cities. With the intermingling of

cultures, intermarriage among Russians, Uzbeks, Tadzhiks, Kirghiz and others is slowly growing.

But, a pretty brown-eyed Kirghiz girl said that when a Russian and a Kirghiz marry, they usually have two weddings, one in secular, Soviet style, and the other in traditional, Islamic style. In their homes, one room may be done in typical Russian style with a low table on the floor, surrounded by skins, walls decorated with bright carpets, tea served in little bowls rather than cups, and great mounds of greens and rice pilaf eaten by hand.

The traveler in search of the

authentic, unspoiled Orient is not often overwhelmed by the Soviet Central Asian pastures.

"If you are looking for gold trinkets, silver jewelry, precious stones, and things like that," advised a blonde Russian hotel clerk in Tashkent, "you won't find that here. Samarkand was the best bazaar in Central Asia. But it has none of those things any more."

What it has, nevertheless, is a flavor exotic to the Muscovite—Uzbek women in loose baggy, synthetic-fabric dresses of pastiche colors.

At in Moslem lanes around the men in Samarkand gather without their women to play chess

on benches in the shadow of the tomb of Tamerlane or in tea-houses. The elderly go quietly for prayers on Friday afternoon at a surviving mosque, the mosque of Hajj Akhrar, where one lone elderly woman prays, off to one side segregated from the men.

East Europeans find Soviet Central Asia sufficiently intriguing and unusual to come here in endless groups, pausing along with Russians from Leningrad to snap pictures of praying Moslems, of boys riding on donkeys or of mud adobe houses.

Travelers are often stranded, however, in airports by the often erratic service of Aeroflot, the Soviet airline.

In the airport at Dushanbe, capital of the Tadzhik Republic,

the authorities have posted a sign in the men's room: "It is strictly forbidden to go washing or to wash your feet in the toilet. Fine 10 rubles."

In one clothing shop in central Dushanbe, half a dozen photographs of mod Polish and East German outfits were displayed over shelves of less stylish Soviet-made apparel.

"Do you have that outfit there?" asked a customer, pointing at one of the photos.

"Oh, no," giggled a Tadzhik clerk, amused by what she took as an obviously ridiculous question. "We don't have any of those things in the pictures. We cut them out of foreign fashion magazines and put them up to brighten the store."

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Around the Galleries in Paris and Rome

Paris

Antoine Duc, Galerie Jean-Claude Bellier, 30 Avenue Pierre-Ier-de-Serbie, Paris 8, to June 21.

Antoine Duc, who at 42 is an able and delicate painter, draws his inspiration from surrealism and from Hieronymus Bosch and is medieval imagery. He has a facility for inventing "hybrid" forms that appear dynamic and lifelike. Why is it then that he has second thoughts after the proposal of the idea of a painter, but the technique of an illustrator. An illustrator makes the significant substance of his work immediately acceptable because it is there to support a story in an almost idiomatous way. A rhinoceros with a tree growing out of its back is an entertaining conceit because it makes a play of the animal's rootlessness, the bark-like substance of its skin, etc. But the point of reference are finally so few to make the exploration of the subject rewarding, and the complexity and quality of the

17 Authors Seek Wider Contacts in Europe

BOEN, June 7 (Reuters).— Nobel Prize-winning West German novelist Heinrich Böll said an experience on European Security for Improvement of Cultural and Intellectual Contacts among people in the 55 participating countries.

The appeal, signed by 17 authors, said that there would be no lasting security in Europe without more intensive, unrestricted exchange.

Among those who signed were Friedrich Dürrenmatt, Arthur Miller, Günter Grass, Graham Greene, Eugene Ionesco, Mary McCarty, Norman Mailer and John Updike.

means and the technique tend to eclipse the subject and make the viewer more demanding.

Alfred Kubin, Galerie J.-C. Gaubert, 27 Rue Guénégaud, Paris 6, to July 12.

Alfred Kubin (1877-1959), the Austrian artist whose drawings are entirely devoted to the expression of the ominous, numinous and fearful events of an inner world, remains practically unknown in France. The present exhibition, assembling a good number of excellent works, represents a first attempt to correct this situation. Kubin had an almost inexhaustible store of images giving expression to such feelings as terror and guilt, strangely interwoven with irony and humor. Fissile comes to mind, so do R.A. Pö, occasionally Goya, and frequently Max Klinger and Odilon Redon whom Kubin admired. The martyrdom and sexual repression of childhood and the horror of adult emotions surrounding death are the underlying themes of much of his work. His style is extraordinarily tense, uncluttered and eloquent—entirely personal too, and unimpaired by fashions and schools, and while his vision is intensely personal too (as is Goya's in his visionary works), he succeeds in making us enter into his world and share its emotions.

Matias Quetglas, Galerie Renou et Poyet, 164 Rue du Faubourg-Saint-Honoré, Paris 8, to June 18.

Spanish "realist" Matias Quetglas is 77 and paints still lifes with Flemish precision and sometimes a very modern sense of composition, and scenes of inert tragedy that seem to emerge from the contemporary stage. This is not photorealism even though objects are realistically treated. Rather it is "instant theater."

Tepelo, Galerie Cailleux, 136 Rue du Faubourg-Saint-Honoré, Paris 8, to July 12. A collection of 22 paintings and drawings by father Giambattista

and sons Domenico and Lorenzo Tepelo, all of them belonging to the gallery and thus for sale. An erudite little catalogue traces the story of the family.

Karel Appel, Galerie Arie, 140 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8, to June 31.

Recent paintings by Dutch COBRA Karel Appel: red Appels, yellow Appels, green Appels, acid Appels (also mauve and blue)—large noses, eyes and mouths introduce a personal presence in the big flat areas of raw color. Appel's work remains fundamentally playful. A visitor having remarked one day that "my 6-year-old daughter could do that," Appel replied: "Sure. The difference is that I do it and she doesn't."

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Rome

Gregory Gillespie, Paintings from 1972-1974, Patisse Di Spade, 264 Via Ripetta, Rome, through June.

Gillespie's reality is extraordinary, the more he deals with the ordinary. The kitchens, porches, empty lots, catered family parties and street events of northwestern Massachusetts become cool hallucinatory images under his brush. Inanimate surfaces are worked over with such intensity that they turn animate. While human flesh is hard and polished, wooden slats open their scars, stones sweat, sinister decomposition oozes from shadows.

It is as if Gillespie tried to out-stare the phenomena of the world before him, with pugnaciousness and with wonder, like an innocent who refuses to be frightened by the inexplicable. Instead of painting splendor in which lurks decay, he attacks decay in search of splendor. He is possessed by a passion for the materiality of things. Death looms under the phosphorescent green of a landscape, the metal hardness of human limbs, while resurrection heaves from splintering wood and the mellowed rubbish.

His color always fits the object: on the drainboard near a red rimmed box stands a half

bowl of cold Campbell's chicken soup, just the right kind of greenish yellow. Old black tires, blue rubber balls, a red party dress, pinkish slims, sour green foliage—and in "Arrest" and "Pawn Broker," both small, only black and white.

In technique Gillespie owes much to Antonello da Messina, Bosch, Brughel and other Renaissance masters but his outlook is thoroughly contemporary. He used photography long before photorealism became known.

Born in New Jersey in 1936, he came to Italy on a Fulbright fellowship in 1962 and then, after winning the Prix de Rome twice, as a fellow showed paintings at the American Academy in Rome (1971, Dec. 1969). His "pornographic" mimes and odd gaudy Italian interiors then had a shocking clear and brilliant edge of violence. Though this bracing tension has relaxed since his return to the United States,

Arts Agenda

Alexander Tcherepnin, the composer, conductor and pianist, will celebrate his 75th birthday by performing an all-Tcherepnin concert including Duo for Violin and Cello, and Piano Trio, at Queen Elizabeth Hall, London, June 11. The father-son team of Paul Tortelier (cellist) and Yan Pascal Tortelier (violinist) are also taking part in the concert.

For 16th-to-18th-century music on appropriate instruments, by Carl Dolmetsch and his colleagues: the Haslemere, England, festival, July 19-27. The festival marks his golden jubilee this summer. Program details are available from the Haslemere Hall box office, Haslemere, Surrey, England.

The Forum Players of Rome will present the second concert in their international contemporary music series at the Teatro del Satiro on June 11. The program includes works by Canadian composers Serge Gauthier and Marjorie Mowitch, Italian composer Mauro Bortolotti and the U.S. composer Richard Trythall.

Gillespie is one of the most vital and interesting figurative painters today.

Jean-Pierre Velly, Lichinga, Don Glisciotte, 21 Via Angelo Brunetti, Rome, through June 24.

Velly, a young French exhorter who lives in Italy, is also a realist. In his second one-man show here, his vision is ever more apocalyptic. Storms of human bodies, at times intermingled

with giant insect hives and metal fragments of our civilization: bodies running over a vast landscape like rows of warring train. Before the wind of doom: limbs like machinery, and machinery like limbs: figures twisted and whirled in cataclysm. All this is delineated with intricate marks, unusual textures alive with unforeseen detail. The mass of juxtaposed events and structure is at times accented by a single muscular female nude nude: Like

Dürer's "Melancholia." Velly pairs the craftsmanship of the Renaissance with a modern view of fragmentation and doom. His drama is at its highest when it is the least explicit, as for instance when a tight bunch of voracious crustacean flowers in a vase hover at the brink of an immense, agitated ocean.

Cotani, La Tartaruga, 30 Via Ripetta, Rome, through June 24. Abstraction anyone? Compared

to Gillespie and Velly, Cotani is on another planet. His square monocular canvases seem at first only complacent surfaces. At second glance one perceives wide ruled bands of one and the same color crossing each other diagonally—stratum upon stratum—forming super-refined grids. Umber pink, gray, white make pleasant picture planes. Celebration, technique and exercise are their content.

—EDITH SCHLOSS

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— Blain de Fontenay: "Floral Still Life."
— Brughel the Velvet and Van Balen: "Diana's Return from the Hunt."
— Van Ash: "Landscape."
— Van Os: "Still Life: Duck and Flowers".
- 2) IMPORTANT MODERN PAINTINGS of 9 p.m. by Bonnard, Camoin, Chateaubert, Clave, Cossin, Courbet, Degas, M. Denis, R. Dufy, d'Esquignat, Frank-Bogus, Gleizes, Gramaire, Guillaumin, Hayden, Krenegor, Lapicque, La Serna, Lebasque, Le Beau, Lebourg, Luce, Metzinger, Monticelli, Picabia, Picasso, Renoir, Rouault, K. X. Roussel, Signac, Terechovitch, Van Dongen, Vuillard, Vismunck, etc.
— Bonnard: "The Pink Sofa" 130x64 cm.
— Monticelli: "Vase of Flowers" circa 1878 wood 65x44 cm.
— Rouault G.: "Old Orient" circa 1935 24x31 cm.
— Vuillard: "Vintimille Square" circa 1908 65x100 cm.

Public viewing: June 17 from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. and from 9 to 11 p.m.
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High. Low.	Div In \$	P/E	100s.	High Low Last.	Ch'ge	High. Low.	Div In \$	P/E	100s.	High Low Last.	Ch'ge	High. Low.	Div In \$	P/E	100s.	High Low Last.	Ch'ge		
37.4	25%	Harnett	1.40	4	26	37.1	27.1	27.1				12.2	9%	LTV Corp	2	33.4	10%	10.2	+ 18

هـ: اصل الرجل

Tighter Italy Import Curbs Sought

ROME, June 7 (AP-DJ).—Italian Trade Minister Matteo Matteotti said today that Italian import curbs are not having the desired results and suggested that they be tightened.

In comments, in the Rome financial newspaper *Il Globo*, after just three days after Italy's Common Market agreed to loosen curbs on food in return for a devaluation of the lira which was used to calculate farm support prices. The devaluation was 16 percent, much more than had been expected.

Imports in May were cut by 35 percent overall, but the entire gain came in raw materials and semifinished goods, Mr. Matteotti said.

Imports of consumer goods, especially meat, were up to higher, he added. The gain came into effect May 7.

Mr. Matteotti said that one effect of the curbs, a reduction in the amount of money in circulation, had been achieved. This requires a 50 percent, non-interest-bearing deposit before parts of various goods are permitted. About 40 percent of the imports, based on 1973 values, are affected.

The minister said that these curbs totaled 300 billion lire (10 million) in May, meaning that money was taken out of circulation at a rate of about 12 billion lire a day.

However, Mr. Matteotti added, no modifications of the scheme will be prepared, in conjunction with the EEC, raising the rate to 100 or 200 percent of value of consumer-goods imports, which have continued to rise in strong demand despite their rising prices.

On the other hand, he added, exemptions should be made for semi-finished and prime materials that also have been added in the curb list.

He said that, although this type of goods was to have been exempted in the original act, it was not possible to make necessary fine distinctions on the current official list customs headings.

Even the 25 percent cut in German Jobless

Number Declines in Latest Month

BERLIN, June 7 (AP-DJ).—The number of unemployed persons in West Germany declined to 457,000 in May from 474,000 in April but was still up 211,300 in May 1973, the Federal Labor Office reported today.

The May unemployment rate was 2.1 percent, down from 2.4 percent in April but up from 1.9 percent in May 1973.

The number of vacant jobs fell 367,400 at end-May, up from 361,500 at end-April but down from 353,000 at end-May 73.

The number of short-time workers was 222,800 at mid-May, up from 215,000 at mid-April and down from 211,500 at mid-May 1973.

Labor Office president Josef Inghel said the April-to-May decline in unemployment did not indicate a change in trend, but a slight exclusively due to the 77 positive weather situation.

U.S. Imposes Duty on Italian Die Presses

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP-DJ).—The Treasury Department announced today that it will impose countervailing duties on imports of die presses from Italy to offset export subsidies paid by the Italian government.

The action will take effect about July 10. The Treasury said the formal notice will be published next Monday.

Treasury officials said that this is the seventh time the countervailing duty law has been invoked against imports on steel products from Italy, because Italy continues to subsidize such exports.

U.S. penalty duties were imposed earlier on steel transmission towers, refrigerators, compressors and other items. Imports of die presses from Italy totaled about \$800,000 in the period from October 1972 through April 1973, officials said.

U.S. officials of Banca d'Italia who is close to governor Guido Carli said that this policy would continue until the government took strong steps to dampen domestic demand.

Further, said a top official of one of the government's export-credit agencies, incentives such as easy loan terms for exporters will have to be rigorously reexamined.

In contrast to these official views, *Finitalia*, a Milan credit agency for members of the National Association of Manufacturers—*Confindustria*—says that export-incentive funds are available at relatively low interest rates of about 10 percent.

Finitalia says the funds—no total was mentioned—could be provided by Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, which is private, and Banca Commerciale Italiana, which is state-owned.

In another area the Under Secretary of Agriculture, Elvio Salvatore, has accused the Treasury Ministry of blocking 60 billion lire (\$83 million) in farm development funds, with the excuse that the injection of such funds at the moment would be inflationary.

Two Accord: Fall

Two export promotion agreements seem to have fallen through in recent days, one with the Soviet Union involving 350 billion lire and another with Mexico valued at 150 billion lire.

The Soviet pact dates back to February, 1973, when Montedison and other concerns arranged to sell 350 billion lire worth of chemicals and processing equipment to the Soviet Union.

The funds were to have been used for agricultural development in India, but the deal was blocked by the U.S. farm-product purchases of \$331.1 million in 1973 and a 16-year low of \$97 million in 1972. Wheat and livestock feed grains make up the largest share of the recent increase.

That would compare with U.S. farm-product purchases of \$331.1 million in 1973 and a 16-year low of \$97 million in 1972. Wheat and livestock feed grains make up the largest share of the recent increase.

We Are Professionals in Aviation

was two-fold: That the rising costs of semifinished goods, and in some cases outright shortages, could fuel industrial inflation and could lead to layoffs, and that the continuing import of consumer goods was simply a waste of diminishing Italian cash resources.

For the first four months of the year, Italy's trade deficit was 2.7 trillion lire, almost three times the gap of 920 billion lire in the same period in 1973.

Central Bank Governor Guido Carli's answer—higher taxes and tighter credit, coupled with monetary curbs—is expected to prove unpopular with the unions. They maintain that lower and middle-class salaries would be hurt more by the higher taxes, since higher-income groups have traditionally been more successful in evading taxes.

They argue that someone currently evading an 80 percent tax rate would not find it difficult to evade a 90 percent levy, while workers subjected to withholding taxes have no chance to dodge taxes.

Controls Feared

Big business, however, is unhappy about the prospect of monetary controls. Virtually all major concerns, state and private, have international finance and holding companies in Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Bermuda and other countries through which they channel funds to their overseas subsidiaries and partners.

In addition to resisting curbs on such activities, they fear retaliation by other countries. An Arab banker in Rome said in an interview yesterday that the oil-producing countries, Arab and non-Arab, absolutely refuse to invest in Italy because of fears about controls on repatriation of capital.

ment, but several of the smaller suppliers have complained that the funds have not been forthcoming, and a spokesman for Mediocredito Centrale confirmed today that very little has been provided to anyone.

Review of Operations

The banks involved in the plan are all members of the New York Clearinghouse Association, which last week was asked by Comptroller of the Currency James E. Smith to review the operations of Franklin with an eye toward recommending steps that might be taken to strengthen the bank's earning position.

In addition to Citibank, whose chairman, Walter Wriston, is president of the Clearinghouse Association, members of the association are Chase Manhattan, Chemical Bank, Morgan Guaranty, Manufacturers Hanover, Bank of New York, National Bank of North America, Irving Trust, Bankers Trust, Marine Midland, U.S. Trust and Franklin.

The sources could not say the exact details of the plan but said that to implement part of it would require clearance from the Justice Department.

The sources said that the plan was submitted to the Federal Reserve Board. Fed chairman Arthur Burns attended the American Bankers' Association conference here this week and it is believed that he discussed the Franklin situation with senior New York bank officials.

Other banking officials note that the fact that the banks feel they will have to get a clear letter from the Justice Department assuring them that they will not be charged with violating anti-trust laws implies that the plan involves some sort of purchase of Franklin's assets.

Franklin recently reported that it suffered foreign exchange losses during the first quarter that could approach \$50 million. As a result it will have to restate its first quarter's earnings, which were previously reported as \$582,000, or 3 cents a share, a sharp decline from the \$3.6 million Franklin earned in the first quarter of last year.

Jobless Rate Gains in U.S.

WASHINGTON, June 7 (Reuters).—The unemployment rate in May rose to 5.2 percent from 5 percent in April, the Labor Department reported today.

The jobless rate had been surprising economists in the past two months by stubbornly refusing to increase as the economy has slowed. So the increase this month was more in line with what had been anticipated.

The Labor Department noted specifically that the rate increase this month had come about because of a rise in joblessness among teenagers.

The teenage unemployment rate increased from 13.8 percent in April to 15.8 percent in May. Except for April, when the rate had dropped, the teenage jobless rate has held between 15 percent and 16 percent since January, the Labor Department said.

The civilian work force, a figure that has been watched closely in the past few months because it had been lower than expected, grew in May to 90.7 million. It had been 90.3 million in April and 90.5 million in March.

Two-Year Upturn Seen by Wharton

PHILADELPHIA, June 7 (AP).—After a sharp decline the first three months of this year, the U.S. economy has begun a slow, modest resurgence that could last two years, economic forecasters said yesterday.

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They said the economic upturn will be gradual, and that inflation and unemployment will remain high.

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IF I INTERNATIONAL S.A. - LUXEMBOURG

Registered Office: 2 Boulevard Royal. R.C. Luxembourg: B-6734.

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At the meeting it was also decided that shareholders will have no preemptive rights to the debentures and shares to be issued on conversion.

Acting within the powers received by the shareholders at their general meeting, the board of directors has reached agreement with certain banks that have taken the commitment to place, privately only, the issue for a total amount of U.S. \$115 million, denomination of certificates \$1,000 and multiples, due 1984, 5% interest, convertible during the whole life of the issue at \$17.50 per share.

Shareholders desiring to subscribe to the issue should before June 15, 1974, so advise the company which will in turn inform the banks. As shareholders have no right to the issue, the banks will determine if, and to what extent, debentures might be allocated to them.

Italy's Gold Problem

LUXEMBOURG, Va., June 7 (Reuters).—Italy's problem of unfreezing its gold reserves is regarded as urgent by senior European monetary officials here.

The officials, attending the International Monetary Conference, see this as the pivotal point in trying to reach agreement on the gold price issue.

They noted that the European Economic Community wants U.S. acquiescence to the idea that Common Market central banks should be able to buy gold from each other at market-related prices while retaining the generally acceptable option of being able to sell on the free market if they so desired.

If this proved acceptable then Italy would be in a position, in effect, to pledge its gold as collateral against loans.

The European officials indicated that there is a strong possibility the Common Market might go ahead with the gold plan, even if full U.S. approval is not obtained, because of the political desirability of such a move.

But Paul Volcker, U.S. Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs, said that as countries get control over their inflation and as fluctuations in currency values diminish, "it may not be a big step to a par value system."

Mr. Volcker also said at a news conference he thinks the dollar may be undervalued in world markets at present, but indicated that the United States has no plans to take steps to increase its value.

Earlier, Jeremy Morse, chairman of the deputies of the Committee of Twenty of the International Monetary Fund, which is developing proposals for a new monetary system, described the new system as one of the "managed floating" of currencies.

He said there will be guidelines to improve "the international consistency of countries' policies."

The Committee of Twenty will meet in Washington for three days beginning Wednesday to put the final touches on a broad outline for a monetary system.

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N.Y. Bank Group Plans to Aid Franklin

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Pan Am, TWA Talks Collapse

Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines have announced the collapse of government-approved talks on consolidation of some or all their transatlantic services. The airlines, the nation's two largest international operators, had requested and obtained the Civil Aeronautics Board's permission to hold the talks to help offset skyrocketing fuel prices. The permission was needed because of anti-trust laws. Still pending before the board are requests by each carrier for subsidy payments to offset fuel costs and bills have been introduced in the House to provide payments to make up for fuel price increases. Chances that direct subsidy would come either from the board or from Congress are considered by most qualified observers to be very slim.

Burmah Oil Profits Up 50 Percent

Burmah Oil Ltd. profits so far this year are about 50 percent ahead of a year ago, according to unaudited results, chairman J.A. Lumsden told the annual meeting. But the rate of improvement, he warned, may not be maintained for the full first half. Mr. Lumsden said that profits for the second half are likely to exceed the first six months, although not to the same extent as last year. Net operating profit over the whole of 1973 rose £22.5 million to £48.7 million.

Japan May Revamp Boeing Project

Japan may have to revamp its plans to develop and manufacture a new jet passenger plane in cooperation with Boeing Co. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry says industry sources say the project is very likely

to be switched over to an entirely new tripartite U.S.-Italian-Japanese project. The original plan for the development of a 150-180-seat jetliner with a short range of about 1,700 miles is now considered unworkable as the world market is mainly for medium-range larger capacity aircraft with a range of about 2,875 miles which is more economical on fuel.

Matsushita Cuts TV Production

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. has been curtailing color television production operations by 10 to 15 percent since last month. Matsushita says this is due mainly to a slowdown in domestic sales stemming from the government's demand that management take measures to curb price spirals and credit pressure. Matsushita adds, however, that color TV sales began showing signs of recovering slowly earlier this month.

Alaska Line Capacity May Double

British Petroleum Ltd. says the partners in Alaska Pipeline Service Co., the company which will build and operate the trans-Alaska pipeline, are considering doubling initial capacity of the line to 1.2 million barrels a day. To provide this capacity, it is currently estimated, will cost more than \$4 billion, BP says. The move to speed up the development of the pipeline's capacity stems from the U.S. energy shortage and the need to make the most economic use of the line. BP adds, as a result of the move, BP says it and its U.S. associate, Sohio, expect to increase their share in Alaska to about 50 percent. At present Sohio holds 28 percent. Under the new arrangements, its stake is expected to rise to 34 percent while BP would take about a 16 percent share.

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N.Y. Stock Prices Rise On Citibank Rate Move

NEW YORK, June 7 (Reuters).—The reduction in the prime interest rate below 11 1/2 percent by a

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	S	D	M	F	L. H.	Gldr	El. com. Swiss-F.	Don.
Amsterdam	2 0200	6 2910	10 504 274	5 611	40 755	—	6 7940	94 701
Brussels	37 0025	99 3910	13 512 73	7 98	6 2450	1 5480	—	12 7870
Frankfurt	2 6025	9 3700	—	10 42	40 755	—	—	58 353
London	—	—	8 97125	1 74	154 755	20 255	6 7940	14 225
Milan	44 141	1545 70	2 59 05	15 88	—	245 59	17 120	21 610
Paris	—	—	—	10 42	6 62420	—	—	10 810
Zurich	2 9410	9 07 78	116 435	—	10 755	111 35	7 525	—

The following are dollar rates only: Danish krona: 5 8450; Ycu.: 24 1/2; Israeli £: 4 25; Peco.: 6 04; Swedish: 17 12; Sw. krona: 4 24125; Escudo: 20 1/2.

Exchange rates of the Commercial Bank of the Republic of the Philippines, Inc. (In Manila) as of 10:00 a.m. (Philippine Standard Time) on May 1, 1946.

Euro Is Worth...

.....	3.02915	Belgian Fr. .
French Fr. .	5.95080	Krone
.....	0.50714	Irish £
.....	783.15445	Lux. Fr.
holders ..	3.12183	U.S. \$

Tokyo Exchange

June 7, 1974	
	Price Yen
Shi Glass	294
Iron	257
Nip. Print	257
Bank	458
Photo	339
ichi	174
Motor	700
Iron	152
Asi L.	259
El P	745
Scap	353
Brewery	330
Matsu	293
oatsu	253
Shi	
Matsu E. Wrs	
Mitsui Hy.	
Mitsui Corp.	
Mitsui Co.	
Nippon Elec.	
Sharp	
Shiseido	
Sanyo Corp.	
Suntomo Bk.	
Taisho Marine	
Teikin	
Tokio Marine	
Toray	

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

[illegible]

International

Stock Indexes				1971
	Year	Prev.	High	
Sternam	112.2	110.6	116.0	
Acels	114.9	112.97	121.52	
nkfour	111.82	111.65	117.36	
don 50	235.6	236.6	339.0	
don 503	123.16	123.04	150.61	
son	126.56	125.74	154.55	
son	92.0	91.2	110.2	
ner	416.43	418.77	536.05	
son (n)	779.41	342.21	342.47	
son (o)	4728.16	4762.27	4767.54	
sch	—	—	—	
o) New. o) Old.				

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